

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1867

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	21.28
Belgium	28 S.F.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Denmark	2.50 D.K.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	60 N.
Greece	16 Dr.	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	10 S.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	20 Ru.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	200 Rials	Taiwan	20 N.T.S.
Italy	200 Lire	Turkey	20 Liras
Japan	100 Yen	U.S. Military (Mar.)	30.25
Korea	100 Won	Yugoslavia	20 D.D.

## Palestinians Oversee Evacuation

# 270 Americans, Others Quit Lebanon on U.S. Navy Ship

From Wire Dispatches  
BEIRUT, June 20.—A small U.S. Navy vessel evacuated about 270 U.S. citizens and other foreigners from Lebanon today in a swift, smooth operation guarded by Palestinian guerrillas.

A 115-by-34-foot landing craft received the passengers, their baggage and a few pets at a sea-side bathing club, then transported them to the Spiegel Grove for a 44-hour trip to Athens.

A British-organized road convoy to Damascus for Europeans and U.S. citizens was canceled yesterday morning when sporadic shelling and machine-gun duels broke out near the evacuation route it had planned to take.

Friday, a 13-vehicle British-organized convoy, which included a pickup truck carrying the bodies of the slain U.S. ambassador to Lebanon and his economic counselor, arrived safely in Damascus. Reports from the Syrian capital said the convoy has been caught in a cross fire.

The convoys-like journalists and other foreigners who still travel throughout Lebanon—depend largely on the goodwill of the many gunmen in Lebanon. U.S. citizens and Europeans for the most part have not been singled out as targets in the civil war, now in its 15th month.

Until the assassination of Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr. and counselor Robert Waring on Wednesday in Beirut, only one other U.S. citizen, a Lebanese-born dean at the American University, has been killed in the strife.

The bodies of Mr. Meloy and Mr. Waring arrived yesterday in Washington and were met by a 19-gun salute and words of praise from President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The President later stayed up until after 5 a.m. today to oversee the evacuation. His press secretary, Ron Nessen, said Mr. Ford "was there to be ready to make whatever decision would have to be made if it did not go as smoothly as it did."

For some in Beirut the evacuation was a matter of convenience. A German stewardess called it her "vacation" and a Finnish girl left for two weeks to attend her mother's funeral.

Fewer than 10 per cent of the U.S. citizens here took advantage of today's evacuation.

The departure occurred during a period of relative calm in Beirut. Beirut's airport has been closed for two weeks by Syrian occupation and fighting nearby. The land route to Damascus is, open but risky.

The flat-bottomed landing craft loaded for an hour.

Two of the dozen U.S. sailors aboard his deck when three rifle shots were fired into the air by two nervous guerrillas trying to frighten away photographers.

The Spiegel Grove—a landing ship, dock—was about three miles off shore, obscured by haze but visible through binoculars. The Pentagon said it was unnamed and carried 150 marines.

An approximate count by U.S. consular officials said 115 U.S. citizens went aboard along with 65

Britons and persons of other nationalities, including Italians, Greeks, Africans and an Iraqi.

Embassy estimates had showed that 1,350 U.S. citizens—many of them holding dual citizenship—and 750 non-American dependents were still living in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, 54 persons were killed and 84 were wounded by artillery and small-arms fire last night along the line dividing Beirut into Muslim and Christian areas, security officials and hospitals estimated.

Newspapers here gave great emphasis to a reported statement

They said 24 were killed and 64 wounded in shelling between Palestinians and Syrian forces on the southern edge of Beirut.

Arab-language newspapers played up President Ford's late-night vigil and high-level consultations over the safety of the U.S. citizens still in Lebanon.

Situation in Lebanon Very Grave," hammered the Beirut daily An Nahar.

Newspapers here gave great emphasis to a reported statement

by Mr. Nessen recently that events "next week" would prove Mr. Ford's decisions were wise ones. It is commonly believed here that the U.S. government is an omniscient mastermind of events.

Mr. Nessen's reported remark thus carried a foreboding, prophetic quality—even though Beirut remained relatively calm.

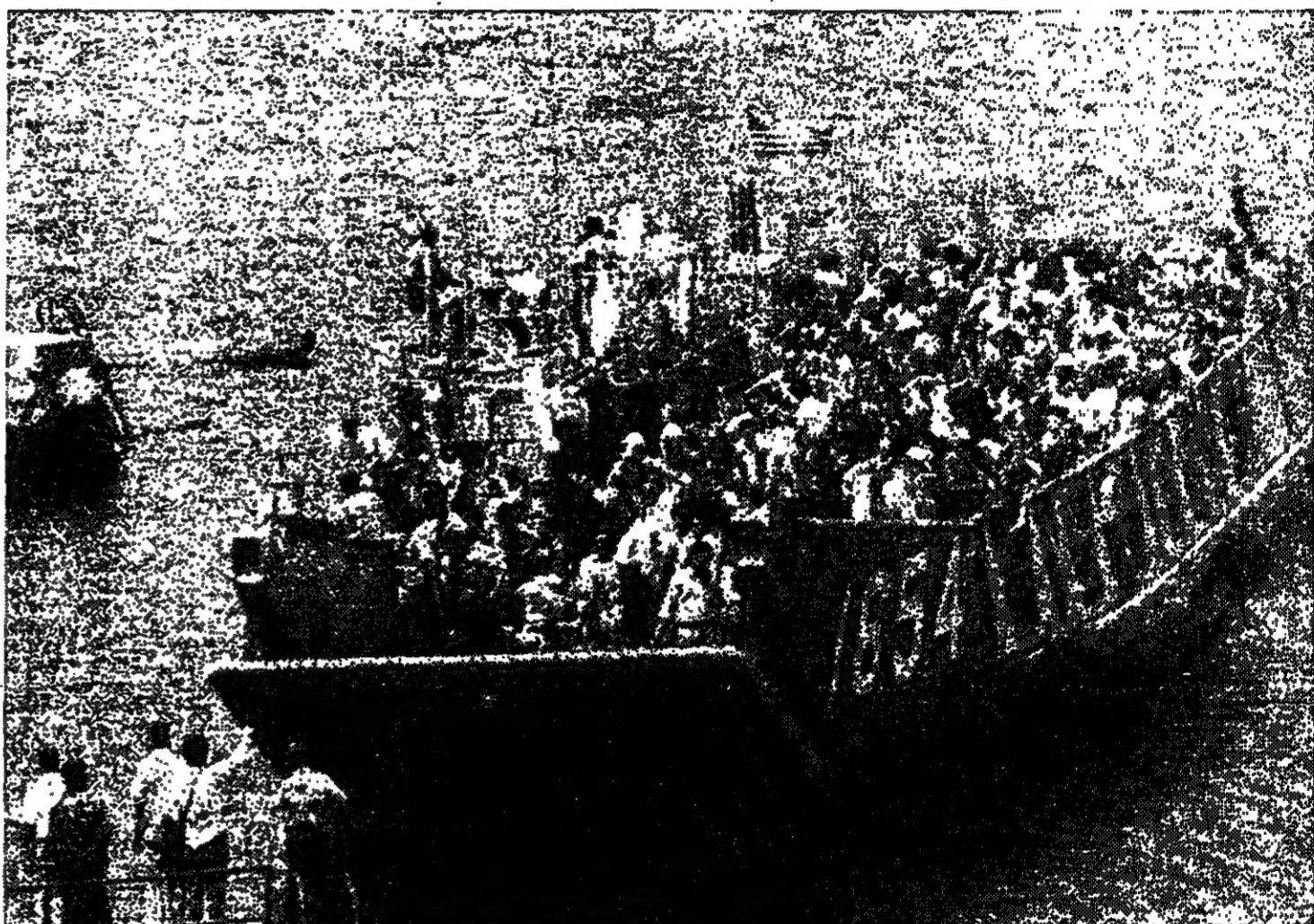
"Ford is playing with our lives," said a U.S. citizen who, like others here, believed that the President overestimated the evacuation for electoral reasons.

But in Beirut, there is also fear that, if full-scale fighting resumes, the Syrians might attempt to take the city by force.

This anxiety is compounded by the much-publicized departure of foreigners.

In Damascus, meanwhile, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad conferred today with the Libyan Premier, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, on developments in the Lebanese situation, Damascus radio said.

The radio said the talks dealt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



PULLING OUT OF LEBANON—U.S. Navy landing craft carrying foreign nationals leaves pier during evacuation.

### After Visit by Rumsfeld

## U.S. Is Weighing Big Increase in Weapons for Zaire Army

By Bernard Weinraub

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 20 (NYT)—Zaire, uneasy about Soviet and Cuban assistance in neighboring Angola, is due to receive a substantial increase of U.S. arms, according to Western diplomats.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and his aides, who left Zaire Friday, are weighing an arms agreement involving anti-tank weapons, helicopters, communications equipment and personnel carriers as well as a major increase of training for the troubled 50,000-man Zairian Army, according to diplomats. They said that the specific requests are still under discussion.

Any U.S. military program exceeding \$25 million must have congressional approval.

Zaire officials, meeting Mr. Rumsfeld and high-level Pentagon officials, stressed that a "credible defense" was crucial for the country, which shares a 1,600-mile southern border with Angola.

Mr. Rumsfeld selected Zaire and Kenya for his four-day trip to Africa, the first visit by a U.S. defense secretary. The aim of the visit was discussion of expanded military aid to the two pro-Western African nations to meet growing Soviet influence in the region.

Soviet, Cuban Aid  
Zaire and the United States are plainly uneasy about the flow of \$300 million to \$500 million in Soviet arms, including tanks and rockets, as well as the 15,000 to 14,000 Cuban troops that helped the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to victory

over rival factions supported by the United States, France and Zaire.

It is known that Mr. Rumsfeld and senior defense officials are seeking to bolster assistance through grants and credits to the Zaire Army, which is hampered by a lack of ground and air mobility. Other military problems in the big south-central African nation include discipline and a steady but confusing array of weapons and equipment from North Korea, China, Belgium, France, Italy and the United States.

U.S. military assistance to Zaire in the past has totaled \$55 million, mostly used for communication and transportation equipment.

This year Zaire is receiving \$15 million in U.S. military credits, most of it earmarked for jeeps, 2 1/2-ton trucks, communications equipment and a C-130 cargo plane.

New assistance, in the aftermath of Mr. Rumsfeld's visit, will include more sophisticated weapons to meet what diplomats and Zairians term the psychological uncertainty and potential threat of border instability along the Angolan frontier.

Mr. Rumsfeld, who met President Mobutu Sese Seko for 90 minutes before leaving Africa, has agreed to supply Kenya with 12 F-5 jet fighters to match the Soviet MIG-21s flown by Somalia and Uganda.

Candidates Held  
In Jamaica Under  
Emergency Law

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20 (UPI)—A parliamentary candidate for the ruling People's National party was detained today under a state of emergency imposed yesterday to end political gang warfare that has cost more than 100 lives in the last six months.

Security forces jailed Edwin Singh, who had been designated by Prime Minister Michael Manley to contest the parliamentary seat held by former Prime Minister Hugh Shearer, former leader of the Jamaica Labor party.

Mr. Singh joined three JLP leaders, two of them also candidates for Parliament, who were apprehended by police last night in Montego Bay, where the JLP "shadow cabinet" was discussing election strategy. General elections have to be held before next spring but no date has been set.

Under the emergency decree, Internal Security Minister Keith Munn can authorize the indefinite detention of anyone considered dangerous to the public order.

Police and soldiers, joined by a 7,000-member volunteer vigilante force, had been unable to control armed rival gangs, operating principally in the overcrowded lower-class housing districts of Kingston.

Official accounts, corroborated by the few reporters who have been inside the sprawling townships since it was sealed off after the first volley of gunfire, suggest that the rioters, however successful they may have been in attracting world attention to the injustices of apartheid, have done far more harm to the black community than to the country's white rulers.

"They are destroying our clinics, our banks, our stores, even some of our homes," said Sarah Mubeko, a domestic helper who sat knitting a choirboy's shawl as she waited for her bus home to Soweto.

"And who are they killing?" she said. "Not the white man, who they say is the enemy. They are killing their own brothers and sisters."

The complaint is supported by statistics. Of the dozens dead and hundreds injured, only a handful, including two of the dead, were white.

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## Some of Soweto's Blacks Go In Fear of Rioting 'Brothers'

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, June 20 (NYT)—Moses Dineka, a quiet man who hates violence, was on the lookout for a weapon when he returned to Soweto Thursday night from his job in a Johannesburg restaurant.

"I must have a stick or something," Mr. Dineka said as he cleared a table in the coffee shop of the Carlton Hotel. "If I have nothing, they will say I am with the white man and they will kill me."

Mr. Dineka, 30, like many other residents of the riot-torn township, is more worried by gangs of marauding black youths than he is by the riot police who battled the youths continuously for three days last week.

Among the 220,000 Sowetans who commute to jobs in Johannesburg every day, there is deep bitterness about apartheid and a sense that last week's explosion was perhaps inevitable.

But there is also a strong feeling that the rioters, however successful they may have been in attracting world attention to the injustices of apartheid, have done far more harm to the black community than to the country's white rulers.

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New Law Is Opposed

# Spain Socialist Front Spurns Political Ban on Communists

MADRID, June 20 (UPI)—In a blow to the government's middle-of-the-road political reform plan which excludes Communists, the Federation of Socialist parties today rejected participation in a new political association law.

The rejection occurred at the end of a two-day constitutional congress of 600 delegates from 11 regional Socialist parties that make up the federation.

They adopted a platform calling for a "democratic alternative" negotiated by a united opposition and backed by popular demonstrations. Guest speakers from the Communist party, the Marxist Spanish Labor party and leftist Christian Democrats lent their support.

So far the government has officially rejected such demands and stuck to its step-by-step democratization plan. It also faces serious opposition from old-guard Franco supporters and Falangists on the right.

### Law Called Restrictive

Much of the opposition to the recently approved plan argues that it is too restrictive and will ban the Communist party.

The law does not take effect until July 5 and parties which want to be recognized must reg-

ister with the Interior Ministry. Speaking at the Madrid congress today on behalf of the Communist party, Armando Lopez Salinas, one of the few well-known party officials not in jail, called on the opposition to ignore the law.

"We do not see how any democratic party could accept a partition of freedom," Mr. Lopez Salinas said. "We hope they all say no."

Delegates chanted "down with repression; parties without exclusion."

### Magazine Faces Action

MADRID, June 20 (AP)—The government announced yesterday it is taking legal action against the editor of an opposition news magazine for showing disrespect to the state in a recent article entitled "The Royal Couple in America: After the Visit, What?"

The article in the magazine, *Possible*, June 3, accused Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne of being "very clever at manipulating information," demanded an immediate end to "repression and torture used as a police tool" and denounced "brutal methods and arbitrary detentions."

Possible was the second news magazine to fall victim to official anger this month. The government recently threatened to suspend for four months the weekly *Cambio 16* for showing a cartoon of King Juan Carlos dancing on the skyscrapers of New York. Meanwhile, in Barcelona more than 13,000 persons demonstrated yesterday for amnesty for political prisoners and exiles.

### Senate Votes Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—The Senate passed a bill Friday authorizing an initial \$36 million for military assistance to Spain to implement provisions of a new treaty permitting continued U.S. use of Spanish bases.

The Senate will vote tomorrow on a resolution to ratify the treaty.

# OECD Staff Asks Slower Growth Rate

### (Continued from Page 1)

postwar highs of last winter, the number of jobless workers is still well above previous norms.

The OECD is not asking its members to abandon the goal of full employment but rather to subordinate it to a policy of sustainable, non-inflationary growth. Such a policy, the secretariat theorizes, will do more to maximize employment in the decades ahead than if short-term immediate gains are sought now.

OECD economists are convinced that any recovery now that is capable of taking up the existing "slack" is doomed to re-ignite unsustainable rates of inflation and to end in a new economic bust.

"The new strategy, secretariat officials acknowledge, 'is not a politically attractive policy. It could be a liability,' they concede, 'but the more the public is convinced that this is policy, the better the chances to succeed.'"

These experts contend that in many countries new investment has been lagging and that there is no physical capacity to return to full employment. "The key condition to eliminate bottlenecks and increase capacity is to increase investment," they say, and to achieve this, business confidence in the profitability of new investments has to be restored. Tax incentives and other "stimuli" to incite such spending "just don't work," they add.

### Pressure on Prices

The recovery already under way is worrisome, the OECD says. Inflation in all countries, while below the recent highs, is still above what has been considered normal and, as the recovery picks up speed, the pressure on prices can only mount. In addition, the phenomenon that made the last boom and bust so excessive continues to haunt planners. This is the fact that the business cycle of the major industrialized nations is asynchronous. All are bidding for resources at virtually the same time for or not bidding, as was recently the case.

The OECD, however, is optimistic that a controlled recovery can take place, provided governments coordinate policy and maintain growth levels only slightly over their long-term historic average. For the OECD area as a whole, this average is 4 per cent and the secretariat would like to see this year's growth at only slightly over that, rather than the 7 to 8 per cent of the 1973 boom.

The ministers also are expected to approve a code of conduct for multinational companies running from general ethics to disclosure of corporate information, labor policy, finance and taxation.

Also on the agenda is a renewal for a third year of the trade pledge not to take restrictive measures and a discussion on the responsibility of the industrialized states to developing countries and how policy can be oriented to aid their growth.

### Paris Match Is Sold

PARIS, June 20 (Reuters).—The weekly magazine *Paris Match* was sold last week to the Librairie Hachette group by publisher Jean Prouvost. No sum was disclosed.



Mrs. Robert Waring, widow of the slain U.S. economic counselor in Beirut, is presented the flag that covered her husband's coffin by President Ford at Andrews Air Force Base.

### Palestinians Oversee Evacuation

# U.S. Ship Takes Out 270 Americans, Others

### (Continued from Page 1)

with "constant Arab attempts to solve the Lebanese crisis."

Maj. Jalloud has been shuttling between Beirut and Damascus for the last 10 days in an attempt to mediate in the conflict between Syria and the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist alliance.

### Peace Talks Sought

PARIS, June 20 (NYT).—French and Syrian leaders agreed yesterday on the need to organize peace negotiations, probably in Paris, to reconcile warring factions and work toward a political settlement in Lebanon.

But President Assad said that only the Lebanese parties themselves should be invited and that since Palestinians were "not in-

voiced in the Lebanese problem," they should be excluded.

Mr. Assad spoke to newsmen before returning to Damascus after an official visit with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Exclusion of the Palestinians, who have been allied with Moslem leftists against rightist Christian factions in the Lebanese civil war, made it uncertain whether the Paris round table discussion, first proposed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, would be agreeable to all sides.

A statement "confirmed the French offer of facilitating the organization of a round table (conference) among the diverse components of the Lebanese people," phrasing that seemed to endorse the Syrian view of barring the Palestinians.

The statement touched on military issues with extreme care, indicating some differences between France and Syria.

The French President, the statement said, "took note" of the Syrian attitude and "warmly esteemed" Syria's goal of re-establishing order in Lebanon.

Nothing was said in the statement of France's offer to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon provided all parties in the conflict agreed.

According to reports from Beirut, both the rightist and leftist leaders in Lebanon have called on France to send troops.

But Mr. Assad indicated during his visit here that he was opposed to any French intervention. He said the problems of Lebanon could be dealt with by the Arabs themselves.

### 'Operation Fluid Drive'

# Ford Monitors Evacuation in All-Night Vigil With Top Aides

### By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—The successful evacuation in Lebanon today was monitored closely in an all-night vigil by President Ford, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and a number of other top Defense Department officials.

The drama began shortly after the President returned yesterday from nearby Andrews Air Force Base, where he met the plane carrying the bodies and the families of Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr. and his economic aide, Robert Waring, who were kidnapped and murdered last week in Beirut.

President Ford's helicopter touched down at the White House lawn at 5:05 last evening.

He went to his Oval Office where he was informed that, for the second time in two days, a land evacuation of Americans would have to be postponed.

Mr. Ford had already huddled twice yesterday with his top defense and foreign policy advisers to discuss the evacuation. And now, from his Oval Office desk, he reached for the telephone to consult with them again. He would not get to bed until after 5 a.m.

### Talks to Kissinger

The President talked with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr., the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, Gen. George Brown, and national security adviser Brent Scowcroft.

Then, White House officials said, after "careful consideration of the alternatives," including a possible helicopter evacuation, and

after the Palestine Liberation Organization guaranteed the safety of the evacuees, Mr. Ford decided on a sea evacuation.

It was code named "Operation Fluid Drive."

The President's decision set in motion a chain of events that ended in the safe and relatively uneventful removal of 270 persons from Beirut while U.S. pilots waited on "stand alert" in Navy jets on carriers in international waters off the Lebanese coast.

Every facet of the evacuation was monitored thousands of miles away in the White House and the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon.

Associated Press military writer Fred Hoffman noted that "rarely, if ever, in American history, has so much high brass supervised so tiny a naval operation. The mission of a single small Navy craft to pick up a few hundred Americans and other evacuees... was monitored every step of the way by enough rank at the Pentagon to run a major invasion."

According to a variety of White House, Defense Department and State Department officials, the seven-hour interval between President Ford's decision to try a sea evacuation and the time the operation began was used to get ships in position, and tie up as many potential loose ends as possible.

At 1:23 a.m. Washington time (8:23 a.m. Beirut time), an order went from the National Military Command Center to the Sixth Fleet to begin the evacuation.

Secure Telephone Lines

Mr. Rumsfeld sat at one position in front of a large console containing the secure telephone lines that were used to stay in constant contact with the Sixth Fleet, and in frequent contact with the White House. Gen. Brown and Mr. Clements sat on either side of him.

In front of them were six large projection screens rising from the floor to meet the ceiling of the two-story room. As the night wore on, a variety of maps and photographs of Beirut and the area of the evacuation and reports were projected on the screens.

Vice-Adm. Harry Train, director of the Joint Chiefs staff, stayed constantly on the telephone to the Sixth Fleet. Mr. Rumsfeld was on the phone about half the time, alternately listening to progress reports coming in, asking questions and talking to both the President and Mr. Scowcroft in the White House.

### 3 Direct Orders

Officials said three direct orders were sent from the command center to the Sixth Fleet: one starting the evacuation, one cautioning the Navy to make sure all evacuees had been taken from the beach and one ending the evacuation.

But in between, according to an observer, those in the command center "asked a lot of questions, a lot of questions." President Ford spent the night both in the Oval Office and in the National Security Council's "situation room" on the ground floor of the White House, which is staffed 24 hours a day by NSC aides.

At 4:42 a.m. Washington time, the LCU headed out to sea with the evacuees, arriving at its mother ship at 5:13 a.m.

At 5:18 a.m., the President left the NSC office on his way to bed. He stopped by the White House press room and told reporters the evacuation had been successfully completed. In contrast to the sober mood of his previous appearances before reporters since the deaths of Mr. Meloy and Mr. Waring, he joked a bit, saying he had merely come to see what movie the reporters were watching.

Three hours after he went to bed, the President got up to attend services at St. John's Episcopal Church, across from the White House. "Everybody did a fine job," he said, commending on the night's operation.

"The PLO and all other parties in the Lebanon area co-operated completely in making it possible for us to evacuate the Americans and the other nationals without any incidents," Mr. Ford said. It was the first official word that the PLO had participated.

### Tass Reports Operation

MOSCOW, June 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today reported without comment President Ford's decision to evacuate a group of Americans and other foreigners from Beirut. Tass, in a dispatch from Washington, noted that Mr. Ford has decided to use unarmored vessels in the operation. The agency also quoted a White House official as saying there had been a guarantee for the evacuees' safety from the PLO.

### A Rare Occurrence

It also spelled out for its readers the argument of U.S. defense lawyers Robert Casper that, as the mercenaries were being tried under Angola's Code of the Combatant, they rate as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention.

The Ohio lawyer's defense, it added, "re-established the equilibrium."

### In Brazil, a Rich Woman's Trial Is TV Event

RECIFE, Brazil, June 20 (WP).—In this city of 1.3 million inhabitants on Brazil's northeastern tip, television viewers recently switched on a message from the popular network soap opera on Channel 13 to watch an unusual local program on normally low-rated Channel 2.

On the screen, live, was a society figure, Maria da Conceicao de Andrade Lima (or "Winona," as the country club set here calls her) being convicted of the murder of her husband, a wealthy sugar plantation owner and business executive.

After a mob of spectators almost broke down the courtroom door to get seats for the trial, the judge allowed the proceedings to be shown on television.

The reason for the fervor over the trial was that it is rare that rich persons are brought to justice in Brazil.

The law in this South American country of 110 million is supposed to apply equally to all, but—as in many countries with the right of judicial appeal—wealthy defendants in criminal cases often are able to delay and maneuver for years to avoid going on trial.

### Confessions to Order

However, Brazilian criminal suspects who are poor and not well known often have "confessions" beaten out of them in back rooms of police stations, long before even being formally accused of any crime.

The Nixon case was typical of how a wealthy suspect in Brazil can use legal resources. Newton Guerra de Andrade

# 5 Angola Judges Weigh Mercenaries' Fate

### By Marvine Howe

LUANDA, Angola, June 20.—Thirteen mercenaries told the Angolan People's Revolutionary Court yesterday that they are sorry for their actions in this country.

To a man, the defendants, who face the death penalty, acknowledged their guilt as mercenaries during Angola's civil war. But most of them denied committing any crimes and pleaded for clemency.

Only one man, the group's leader, Costas Georgiou, 26, known as Col. Callan, admitted to murder and did not ask for mercy.

But in his long, incoherent and often repetitive statements, the Cyprus-born former British paratrooper gave signs of being mentally sick and he may have won a reprieve from the death sentence.

### 'Difficult Case'

"This had been a very long case, a difficult case in facts and law," presiding Judge Ernesto Teixeira da Silva declared yesterday after the defendants had made their final statements. The verdicts and sentences will be announced in the middle of the coming week, he said.

The five Angolan judges are now faced with the choice of accepting the state prosecutor's demand for "revolutionary justice" or heeding principles of international law.

The prosecution has asked for death sentences for all 13 mercenaries to serve as a lesson to other men who may be planning to come to southern Africa, particularly Rhodesia, as mercenaries.

If the judges took into consideration the Geneva Convention, the defendants would be treated as prisoners of war and those who were not found guilty of other crimes would be repatriated.

This has been a political trial, although legal procedures have been scrupulously observed. The judges are militants of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the law under which the defendants are being tried is a revolutionary law.

### No Appeal Allowed

Court observers expressed satisfaction at the fact that the judges were taking several days before giving a final verdict. There is no appeal from sentences handed by the President of Angola has the power to commute them.

During the nine-day trial, only Col. Callan has confessed to committing any crimes. Earlier he refused to answer questions but he told the court yesterday that he had murdered one of his own men and ordered the execution of 13 others because they had mistakenly fired a rocket at one of their own vehicles.

During his disjointed final statement, which lasted 20 minutes, he also admitted to killing two civilians—one he had believed to be an enemy soldier.

### Indications of Mercy

LUANDA, Angola, June 20 (Reuters).—Signs that Angola might not execute all 13 mercenaries are emerging in the government-controlled press.

The Diario de Luanda commented last night that both prosecution and defense broadly agreed that the mercenaries "were victims, up to a certain point, of the class structure of capitalist society."

It also spelled out for its readers the argument of U.S. defense lawyers Robert Casper that, as the mercenaries were being tried under Angola's Code of the Combatant, they rate as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention.

The Ohio lawyer's defense, it added, "re-established the equilibrium."

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### Assumed Theft

The police saw Mr. Barros park outside a bar in a truck that had a jumper cable on its ignition. They picked him up on suspicion, assuming that the truck had been stolen. To get him to "confess," the police hung him upside down from a device in the local police station called a "parrot's perch" and began beating him and torturing him with electric shocks.

The only reason anyone else found out about this interrogation was that a Ribeirão Preto judge received an anonymous tip and walked into the police station unannounced and personally witnessed the torture scene.

It later turned out that Mr. Barros had been telling the truth. A friend in another city had lent him the truck. Mr. Barros had to jump the ignition, because he had left the keys in a hotel room.

The embarrassed policemen scraped up the equivalent of \$10 out of their own pockets, gave it to Mr. Barros and told him to get out of town and keep his mouth shut.

# 5 Angola Judges Weigh Mercenaries' Fate

This morning's edition of the *Journal de Angola* commented that defense lawyer Carlos Macedo pointed to the irony that it was Angola's "destiny to judge individuals who would be our natural allies in their countries, being the exploited people that they are."

"They are colonized peoples who do not have the class consciousness to unite efforts and create

the conditions for the revolution a liberation from the exploitation which they suffer," the paper added.

It said that the people of the United States and Britain "are certainly with us" in their condemnation of mercenary activity. Nine of the men on trial are British, two are American, one is Irish and one is Argentinean.

# Some of Soweto's Blacks Go In Fear of Rioting 'Brothers'

### (Continued from Page 1)

just that many of the casualties died at the hands of the rioters. Police commanders say that the riot squads, dressed in military combat gear, need tear gas before resorting to gunfire in their attempts to deter stone-throwing, looting and arson.

Some witnesses, disputing this claim, speak of unprovoked fire on groups of unarmed youths. At least 100 of the casualties have been hit by bullets from Sten gun and revolver fire.

Nonetheless, spokesmen at the Baragwanath General Hospital in Soweto, where most of the dead and injured have been taken, say that many of them have had injuries that could only have been caused by rioters.

### Hoofbeats Element

Cuts from broken bottles, skull fractures from wooden clubs and deep gashes from pangas, or knives, have been cited by the police as evidence of the hoofbeats element that they maintain is in control.

Mr. Dinkins, for one, would not disagree. On leaving the train on the second night of the riot and entering the badly lit streets on the outskirts of Soweto, he was confronted by a gang of angry and drunken *isotso*, or thugs.

"I clenched my fist like this," he said, looking around anxiously in the restaurant as he did a brief imitation of the black-

power salute. "But they said I was not enough; I must fight because we are brothers."

Mr. Dinkins said he picked up a stick and followed the youths across a dusty outcrop toward an area where the police were massed in "hippos," the hump-backed armored vehicles manufactured here.

### Throwing Stones

"When we came to the corner the *isotso* started throwing stones," Mr. Dinkins recalled. "The police opened fire but I ran away. I was so frightened I spent the night in a burned-out house and walked back to the station in the morning."

Train service to the outskirts of the townships has continued with a brief interruption—since the first shots were fired on Wednesday but the streets of Johannesburg have been busy at dusk with Sowetans thumbing lifts, afraid of *isotso* trouble on the trains.

Like Mr. Dinkins, many blacks, at least among those in the city, doubt that the shock effect of the rioting will persuade the government of Prime Minister John Vorster to abandon or substantially ease apartheid.

What did they do after Sharpeville? Mrs. Mumboko said she returned to her accident in 1960 when policemen firing on rioters killed 72 and injured 182. "They were harder then and they will be harder now. It doesn't do any good to go on killing and looting."

# Black Areas of South Africa Remain Quiet for Second Day

### (Continued from Page 1)

Africa said it would not permit any international body to pass a resolution on how it should deal with its people.

Later in the day, the Security Council adopted the resolution unanimously. In addition to strongly condemning the South African government for its resort to "invasive violence," the resolution called on the Pretoria government to "take urgent steps" to eliminate its system of apartheid.

### Violent Clashes

The possibility that the toll would go substantially higher was indicated by eyewitness reports from the scene of some of the most violent confrontations in the last hours of the fighting. Reports from Alexandra, one of the poorest of the black townships, spoke of at least 34 dead and dozens of injured Friday night, when the police opened fire on numerous occasions.

Police spokesmen said they were forced to open fire to prevent widespread arson and looting but black community leaders, while acknowledging that much of the trouble was caused by rampaging *isotso*, said the degree of force used had been excessive.

The white community in Johannesburg was shocked by the morning newspapers, which were filled with color photographs of the dead and dying. A front page picture in the *London Daily Mail* showed a black girl, apparently no more than 12, lying dead in a dusty Alexandra street. A caption said she had been shot by the police.

### Talks With Blacks

Meanwhile, after concentrating for 17 hours on its efforts to quell the rioting, the government held its first round of high-level talks with black leaders from Soweto. The township representatives emerged from a meeting with the minister of Bantu administration and development, M.C. Botha, with a joint statement appealing to all residents of the townships for calm.

South Africa's Sunday newspapers attacked the government for its policy on insisting that 50 per cent of school subjects be taught in African—*the issue that ignited the rioting*. South Africa's blacks regard Africans as a symbol of white rule.

The Afrikaans-language paper *Rapport* said in an editorial that Afrikaans instruction should be suspended.

It is also to show that we [the Afrikaners] are not as ruthless as people think; that we can still see the other man's point of view," it said. "Let us not have blood on our language."

"What Breeds Frustration?"

The *Koel Sunday Times* said: "Good could still flow from catastrophe if it comes the authorities to examine the things behind the weekend's violence. When the smoke has cleared we should see what breeds frustration—and worse."

"Housing problems, inadequate transport, crowded schools, inhuman bureaucracy, a feeling of powerlessness... These are the grievances that shake Soweto like a time bomb."

Johannesburg, police Minister James Kruger said in an interview published today that police had rejected the use of rubber bullets in the rioting and had been unable to use water cannon because pressures were too low at water points.

Police went into the question of using rubber bullets but felt that "made people tense to the gun," he told the *Sunday Times*. Mr. Kruger said he had been expecting an outbreak of violence for some time and suspected the riots were organized. He said a certain section of the black community was seeking a confrontation with whites.

He also said he was aware of underground agitators in South Africa and alleged that they were linked with Communist movements in London and elsewhere abroad.

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He also said he was aware of underground agitators in South Africa and alleged that they were linked with Communist movements in London and elsewhere abroad.

### Infiltrator Is Killed By South Koreans

SEOUL, June 20 (UPI).—South Korean soldiers killed an armed North Korean infiltrator yesterday in an exchange of fire on the eastern border.

An announcement today said the infiltrator was killed just south of the southern boundary of the 2 1/2-mile-wide Demilitarized Zone near Chorwon, about 50 miles northeast of Seoul. It was the first armed clash reported this year along the 15-mile border.

10. The voices of children.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

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aided by Africa Lobby in Congress

Ford Seen Winning Campaign For Arms Aid to Mozambique

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—As a result of subtle and complex maneuvering, the Ford administration is expected to be authorized by Congress to funnel millions of dollars in military aid to Mozambique, as promised by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Secretary Kissinger had pledged the money in advance of congressional action, a House-Senate conference committee knocked out amendments written in both houses to bar the funds.

U.S. Places Spaceship in Mars Orbit

By Thomas O'Toole

ASADENA, Calif., June 20 (UPI).—A Viking spacecraft went into orbit around the planet Mars today in the most ambitious relay mission ever undertaken by the United States.

Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., whose threat to block the aid bill by a filibuster caused the senate to bar aid for Mozambique in its bill, admitted that he was outgunned after the conference session.

Although Mozambique was not mentioned by name and although there was still resentment that the aid bill was a result of a "backroom deal," the aid bill was passed by a 68-30 vote.

Another attempt to keep funds in the aid bill from going to Mozambique, which is aiding black nationalist guerrillas fighting the white government of Rhodesia, is probable in the House.

The precision of this flight can be judged by the fact that the Viking spacecraft is now in orbit at an altitude of 12,500 miles above the planet.

But in any event, the administration has about \$30 million left over from a previous development aid bill and, if it is determined to give funds to Mozambique, it could use those funds unless Congress specifically forbids the allocations.

S. Units Yield Last Two Bases to Thai Regime

BANGKOK, June 20 (UPI).—United States today handed its last two bases in Thailand to the government, ending a decade of military presence in the Southeast Asian mainland.

Secretary Kissinger pledged in Lusaka in April that the United States would provide \$125 million to Mozambique to make up for losses suffered as a result of implementing the UN's economic boycott of Rhodesia.

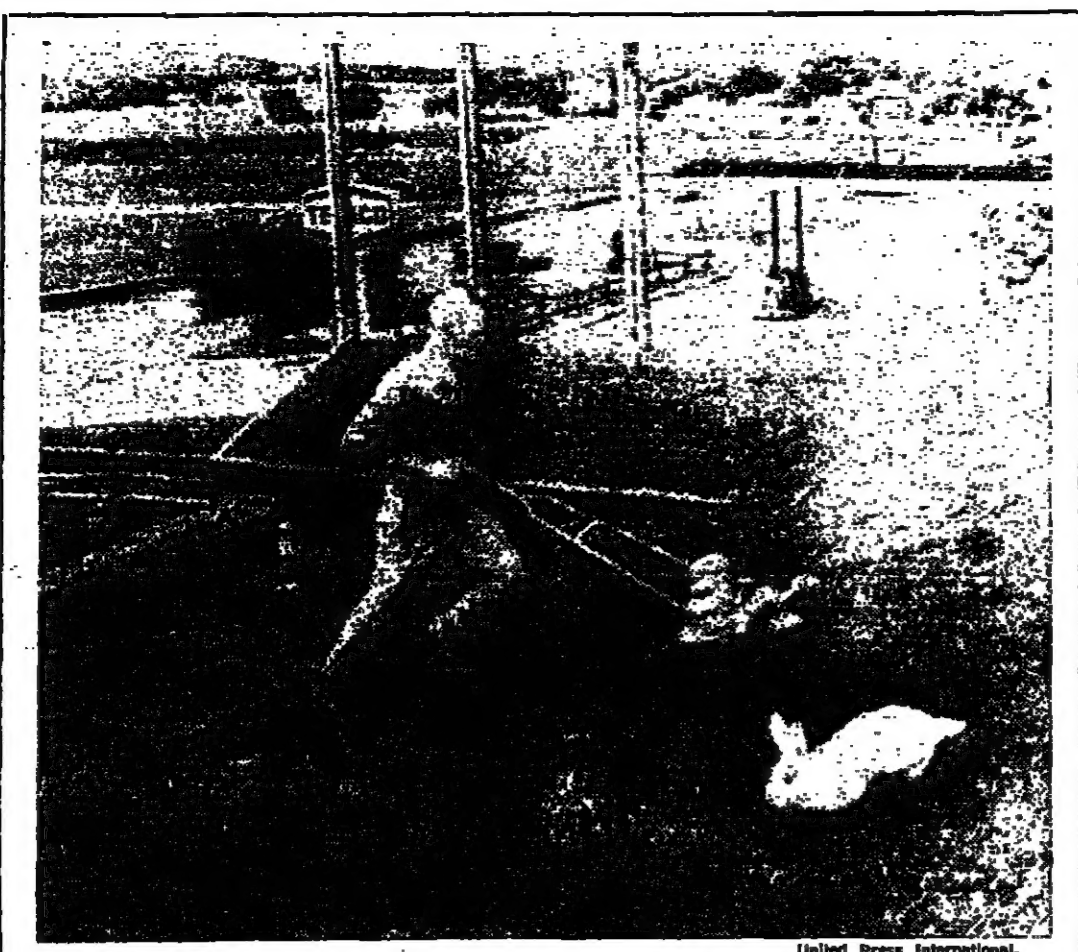
Boatmen Freed by E. Germany

ERLIN, June 20 (Reuters).—Germany has released the crew of a West German boat which violated East German territorial waters Thursday.

Sen. Allen said in an interview: "I'm not happy over what's been done but I think I've at least made the point that there is a body of opinion in the Senate that feels we are embarking on an unwise course."

Record Deep-Sea Dive  
ABERDEEN, Scotland, June 20 (Reuters).—Two men in a diving bell have performed the deepest working dive in European waters, descending 933 feet to the bed of the North Sea from an offshore oil-drilling rig northwest of the Shetland Islands.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?  
europcar  
2500 locations worldwide (in the U.S., Latin America & the Pacific, the National Car Rental).



MOWING THE ROOF—John Shatwater, an employee of a gift shop (below) in Denver, Pa., attends to some elevated grass in the company of the store's pet.

Testimony on U.S., Soviet Vessels

Pentagon Misled Senate Unit on Submarines

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—The United States has built more nuclear-powered attack submarines than the Soviet Union in the last 10 years, although Defense Department testimony earlier this year left a contrary impression on the public record.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., using data that he obtained from the Pentagon, released figures yesterday showing that the United States outproduced the Soviet Union, 48 to 42, since 1966, and 20 to 17, from 1971 to last year.

The Soviet Union, however, still retains an overall lead in nuclear attack submarines at sea because of its production surge early in the last decade.

Sen. Leahy's information also ran counter to the picture being provided by top Pentagon officials of "adverse trends" in naval ship construction.

In testimony before congressional committees, Pentagon witnesses have portrayed growing Soviet superiority in the production of the nuclear-powered attack submarines by answering questions in terms of all Soviet nuclear-powered submarines.

It has also become a presidential campaign issue, with former Gov. Ronald Reagan charging that President Ford has allowed the United States to become second best and with former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter indicating he would increase naval shipbuilding.

Amid Pessimism, Ford Sends Turkish Accord to Congress

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—With little publicity and scant hopes of success, President Ford has formally asked Congress to approve a controversial agreement with Turkey that would allow the reopening of U.S. military installations there in return for \$1 billion in aid.

Usually, aid is approved for one or two years. A treaty with Spain, however, now about to be ratified by the Senate, provides for a five-year commitment and this was cited as a precedent by the administration.

Sen. Allen said in an interview: "I'm not happy over what's been done but I think I've at least made the point that there is a body of opinion in the Senate that feels we are embarking on an unwise course."

2d Drug Cache Found Aboard Colombia Ship  
BOGOTA, June 20 (AP).—A newspaper has reported yesterday on a second discovery of cocaine hidden on a Colombian naval training ship headed for the "Operation Sail" Bicentennial event on July 4 in New York.

The administration believed that the chances for approval of the Turkish agreement improved in April when Greece agreed in principle to a four-year accord on U.S. bases in return for \$700 million in aid.

Record Deep-Sea Dive  
ABERDEEN, Scotland, June 20 (Reuters).—Two men in a diving bell have performed the deepest working dive in European waters, descending 933 feet to the bed of the North Sea from an offshore oil-drilling rig northwest of the Shetland Islands.

U.K. Bus Crash Kills 3 On Bicentennial Tour  
GATWICK, England, June 20 (AP).—A bus carrying 17 Americans, two Britons and a Frenchman on a Bicentennial tour skidded off a rain-slick road and overturned in a ditch yesterday, killing three elderly U.S. women.

Two U.S. women and a U.S. male passenger were detained in a hospital with injuries. Most of the others were shaken up and some suffered cuts and bruises.

BRINDISI - PATRAS  
Italy - Greece Car Ferries  
EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

Challenger Closes Gap as Other States Vote

Ford Defeats Reagan Narrowly in Iowa

By R.W. Apple Jr.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 20 (UPI).—President Ford escaped from the Iowa Republican Convention yesterday with a narrow victory over Ronald Reagan, capturing 15 of the state's delegates to the California's 17.

for nomination, Mr. Ford had 1,001, Mr. Reagan had 935 and 166 were uncommitted.

nor's aides were pleased that they had been able to make it close despite efforts in Mr. Ford's behalf by Gov. Robert Ray and other state party officials.

Strategists for the rival presidential candidates reached a series of early-morning agreements on the allocation of the delegates, averting the possibility of a fractions floor fight.

In Iowa, a bigger Ford victory was blocked when a member of the convention's powerful nominating committee, considered a Ford man by the President's managers, defected to Mr. Reagan.

Iowa's state convention was the last in the post-primary series of 11 that was considered close. Mr. Reagan campaigned in Des Moines Friday night. The President, because of the Lebanon crisis, sent his wife to plead his case.

The virtual stalemate here allowed Mr. Reagan to close in on the President in their neck-and-neck pursuit of the nomination. Mr. Reagan generally had the best of it elsewhere as Republicans in Delaware, Texas, Colorado and Washington met to select delegates, bringing the day's total to 88.

The former California governor

Brown Ends Campaign, Says That He Could Support Carter

By Richard Bergholz

WASHINGTON, June 20.—California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. has said he could enthusiastically support Jimmy Carter as the Democratic presidential nominee.

with Gov. Brown, Sen. Kennedy said the governor had "filled me in on what he had said at the National Press Club and said he would stay in the race, but it would be lower key and he wanted to let me know that."

But Gov. Brown stopped short of saying he was ready to release his delegates and endorse the former Georgia governor.

Sen. Kennedy said that he, like Gov. Brown, expects Mr. Carter to be the Democratic nominee and also could enthusiastically support the Georgian's candidacy. But he said he still does not plan to endorse any candidate before the convention.

It was Gov. Brown's way of bidding farewell to his own presidential campaign and he chose a luncheon speech at the National Press Club here on Friday for his valedictory.

Gov. Brown did not release the 25 convention delegates he has won and said he does not intend to release them. Nor was he effusive in his praise for Mr. Carter.

"It is evident to me that Mr. Carter certainly appears to have the nomination well in hand," the governor said. "I recognize the numbers [in the delegate count]. I can count as well as read."

But he said for the first time that the former Georgia governor "has been fairly precise on a number of issues" and he emphasized that others, not he, have criticized Mr. Carter for being evasive on the issue.

Assuming the anticipated results in Texas and Washington, the weekend's activity cut the President's lead over Mr. Reagan in the New York Times national delegate tabulation to a mere 66 delegates. With 1,139 needed

It was learned that he intends to authorize a "modest" convention-floor operation when the nominating session begins in New York City July 12.

He also plans to designate Los Angeles attorney Stephen Reinhardt as his vice-presidential pick.

Nevertheless, Gov. Brown said, he intends to keep on speaking out on national political issues, although at a markedly reduced pace.

Mr. Anderson endorsed Mr. Shackelford as his vice-presidential running mate on the closing day of the party's third national nominating convention.

It was learned that he intends to authorize a "modest" convention-floor operation when the nominating session begins in New York City July 12.

In Washington, Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick has been named as the presidential candidate of the National Black Political Assembly, which is not on the ballot in any state.

Following a 15-minute session

20% Hotel Price Hike Is Scheduled in Spain

MADRID, June 20 (Reuters).—Spanish hotels will be allowed to raise their prices by up to 20 per cent, Tourism Minister Adolfo Martin Garmez said, exclusive of reservations already booked.

The government measure, which now goes to a parliamentary commission, is expected to become law within a month, Mr. Garmez said.

Comparable information distinguishing between nuclear-powered attack submarines and ballistic missile submarines was also not given by the Pentagon to Congress. Only after the hearings conducted by congressional committees were completed did the Navy provide a breakdown on a classified basis.

The bulk of the Soviet facilities that produce nuclear-powered submarines have been devoted in recent years to the building of ballistic-missile submarines. Under the strategic arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, Moscow is permitted to build up to 62 modern ballistic-missile-firing submarines and it has not yet reached that level.

According to information from Pentagon officials, the United States now has 65 nuclear-powered attack submarines compared with 80 for the Soviet Union. This is in addition to a declining Soviet fleet of about 180 diesel-powered submarines.

Attorney Bailey Seeks New Trial For Miss Hearst

SAN DIEGO, June 20 (AP).—Attorney F. Lee Bailey has said he will seek a new trial for newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, convicted of helping the Symbionese Liberation Army rob a San Francisco bank.

Mr. Bailey said Friday in an interview with the San Diego Tribune that he would seek the new trial because of what he said was new evidence.

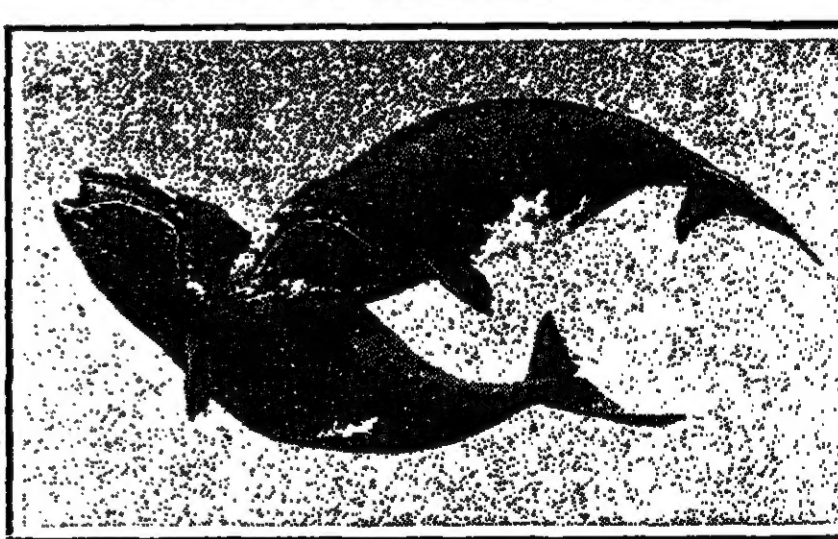
He also said that government prosecutors had withheld evidence that would have helped Miss Hearst. Mr. Bailey gave no details concerning the evidence.

He met for nearly two hours Friday with Miss Hearst, 22, at San Diego's Metropolitan Correctional Center, where she is undergoing a 90-day diagnostic study before sentencing.

Harris Trial to Start  
LOS ANGELES, June 20 (AP).—More than two years after the SLA was shattered, two of its last survivors, William and Emily Harris, go on trial here tomorrow.

The Harris trial still drew SLA members, are charged with kidnapping, robbery and assault in connection with violence on May 16-17, 1974, starting with a shooting incident at a sporting goods store.

TODAY 100 WHALES WILL DIE



Right whales from 'Vanishing Giants'

Today may be the opening session of the International Whaling Commission in London, but it is just like every other day for the world's great whales, and before it ends 100 more will be killed.

Despite herculean efforts over the past few years to halt the slaughter, this season's quotas remain a staggering 32,578.

The citizens' boycott of Japanese and Russian goods can take credit for much of the protection gained so far, but further economic pressure is required if we are to continue to make progress.

You can help RARE help the whales by contributing to this campaign.

For a tax-deductible contribution of \$10.00 or more (or the equivalent in local currency), we will send you a copy of "Vanishing Giants," a beautifully illustrated booklet that describes the life, habits, and status of the world's whales.

Rare Animal Relief Effort, Inc.

c/o National Audubon Society  
950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

(a non-profit, volunteer organization devoted to endangered wildlife)







## S. Embassy Russia Sets Health Study iation Effects Be Reviewed

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 20.—Two senior department physicians have been here to review the results of tests on U.S. Embassy staffs and families exposed to microwave radiation.

radiation has now fallen to levels that existed before its rise in October, it has earned. But how much of it is due to U.S. countermeasures and how much to a cut Soviet Union is not known.

William Watson, chief dental physician, and Dr. Pollock, its radiation specialist, will consult with exposed staff on the test results a weeklong stay that starts today, according to an announcement.

Two Samples  
Samples have been taken months apart from all embassy staffs and families who live or work on upper floors at which the on was directed. (The few ones refused to provide

of the tests were unobtainable but there was no reason to suspect any radiation-related results were discovered. Some findings have reportedly been attributed to a epidemic of gardiasis borne intestinal parasite (see diarrhea) earlier this

sources have said the of the microwaves is to in on conversations (by g infinitesimal vibrations low glass). Soviet diplo- Washington have reported the radiation was also d to disrupt U.S. equip- in the embassy roof which up Soviet radio transmis-

inum screening out the n exposure level 80 per cent officials said in April. contacts had said earlier, embassy sources confirmed, am strengths had been cut

the radiation has returned pre-October level to per- son lower. Instruments on recording no emissions "background level," which amount of microwaves al- sistent due to TV and radio and stray emissions from al equipment.

Los Angeles Times.

urity Tighter  
Portuguese  
ation Rallies

ON, June 20 (Reuters).— candidates in Portugal's 27 presidential election up their campaigns under security this weekend after violence began to erupt

in was shot to death and 5 were injured in incidents s supporters of the Gen. Antonio Ramalho and rival candidate Maj. Saraiva de Carvalho, who nis the country's radical

ity guards of Gen. Banes the air when Maj. Car- supporters tried to mob heral's car Thursday night leftists stronghold of Evora here Portugal.

he conservative northern of Lamego, two bullets ed the windshield of a which Maj. Carvalho ten traveling a few min- nously. He was sur- d by dozens of soldiers he addressed a rally on ally conservative island leins Friday night.

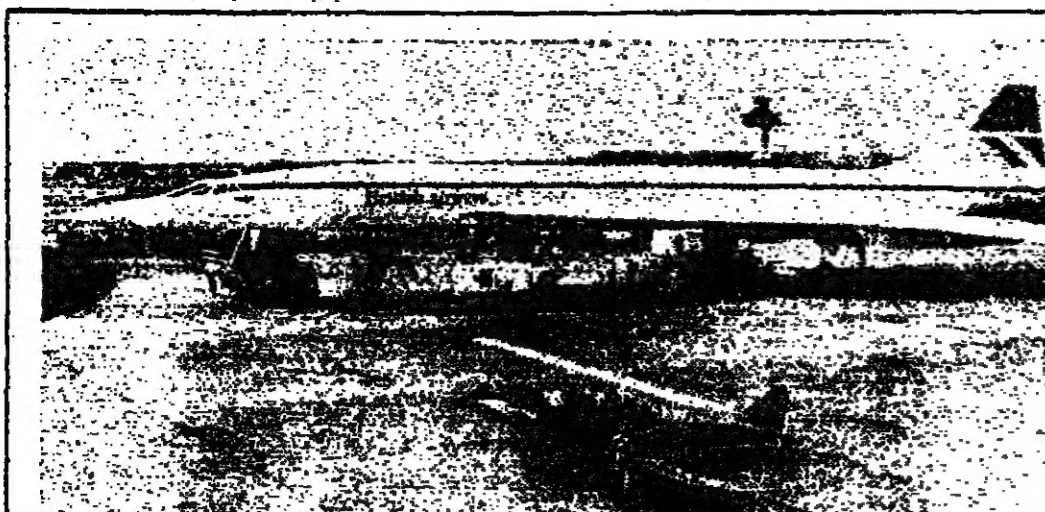
armers Stop Carvalho  
SEA DO HEROISMO, June 20 (Reuters).—Sun- of separatist farmers d Maj. Carvalho in the Airport terminal yesterday he arrived to hold an elec- ally. "They forced the to stay inside the building d addressing a rally of porters.

l Adam, 64,  
man Rowing  
ch, Is Dead

ZULPEN, West Germany, 20 (AP).—Karl Adam, 64, a red rowing coach, died of art attack Friday while with his wife, a spokes- s this health spa reported. Adam retired in February rector of the Ratzburg Academy, where he de- many of West Germany's postwar crews, including light-man group that won gold medal at the 1960 Rome

highly inventive training ds were widely imitated arned him respect in inter- al sport.

Adam, born in Hagen, was er and soccer player during uth. He became a rowing r after completing his World War II and soon led Germany to the forefront id rowing competition.



HERE IT COMES AGAIN, MA—The 1926 Swallow biplane, shown flying past the Sears tower in Chicago in the 1931 May 31, pulled up recently beside a Concorde at Washington's Dulles Airport. The Swallow, restored by E.E. Hilbert, is being flown around the United States to mark 50 years of scheduled air service.

## Note Found on Burned Body

### Slain Argentine Girl Is Said To Be Killer of Police Chief

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—Seven bodies were found around the Argentine capital last night and one bore a note saying it was the corpse of a girl guerrilla, alleged to have assassinated the Argentine police chief.

The note, pinned to a body so badly burned that it could not immediately be identified, said "I am Ana Maria Gonzalez." It was signed by a "General Cardozo Commando," police sources said. Ana Maria Gonzalez, 18, was identified by the government as a Marxist guerrilla who became the "best friend" of the oldest daughter, Graciela, 20, of the police chief, Gen. Cesario Cardozo. Miss Gonzalez then placed the bomb which blew him up in his bed early Friday, the government said.

An army communiqué said the bomb was planted between the mattress and springs of the general's bed.

Slept in Apartment  
Interior Minister Alberto Hargnideguy, in an address on national TV, said Miss Gonzalez was a member of the People's Revolutionary Army, a guerrilla band responsible for scores of assassinations and kidnappings.

"This young criminal, studied with one of Cardozo's daughters," he said, "slept in their apartment one week and was considered almost a member of the family."

The official Telam news agency reported the bomb was activated by the weight of a person sitting on the bed. Barlier had been believed the bomb went off when Gen. Cardozo opened his apartment door.

His wife and daughter Mercedes were hospitalized and were in satisfactory condition, officials said.

Police Were Suspicious  
Informed sources said police had been suspicious of Miss Gonzalez and wanted to question her but were refused permission by Gen. Cardozo, who did not want to hurt his daughter's feelings.

The burned body was found with another in a similar condition in El Palomar suburb 11 miles west of the city center.

Bodies of five other young persons were found in the town of Villa Elisa south of Buenos Aires, the police said.

They brought to 357 the number of known deaths in political violence here since the military coup March 24; the total for the year so far is 501.

Appeal by Europeans  
PARIS, June 20 (Reuters).—Seven European Socialist leaders

## Ethiopia Verifies Calling Off March

ADDIS ABABA, June 20 (Reuters).—A leading member of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council has confirmed that a "spontaneous move" by thousands of militiamen in provinces bordering Eritrea had been called off for the time being.

The Ethiopian news agency quoted Lt. Col. Amata Abate, second vice-chairman of the council, as telling members of the "people's militia" that, "in view of the priority given to the peace call and dialogue, it had become imperative to hold back the spontaneous waves of people."

He appealed to the 100,000 militiamen in the provinces of Begemdir and Simien to return to their farms but to remain vigilant "even though their spontaneous move had now been held back to facilitate the peace talks" with secessionist Eritrean guerrillas, who have been fighting the government for more than a decade.

## Maneuvers End Early in Russia

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday announced the end of large-scale troop maneuvers in the north of the country more than a week ahead of schedule.

The Tass news agency said the exercise accomplished all of its aims by the time it was completed Friday.

In accordance with the European security agreement, the Soviet Union announced the maneuvers in advance. As a further "confidence-building measure," observers were invited from Finland, Sweden, Norway, East Germany and Poland.

## War Songs in Ulster Reflect Ancient Enmities

By Ed Blanche

SELF, June 20 (AP).—"Sunday morning went for a drive Took along my Colt .45 'Hey, hey, hey, it's a beautiful day.' 'Knew I'd get a Taig (Catholic) before lunch 'Hey, hey, hey, it's a beautiful day.' 'Bang, bang, bloody Sunday 'This is my beautiful day.' That song, chanted by Northern Irish Protestants, commemorates 'bloody Sunday' the day of the slaughter of 14 Roman Catholics in Londonderry four years ago.

It echoes the sectarian hatreds that have kept this British province in bloody turmoil for more than six years and show no sign of fading.

Catholics, too, have their songs of war. But these are less overtly sectarian and tend more to be songs of rebellion.

Their venom is reserved for Britain, which consolidated its rule of Ireland in the 17th century and which until now has supported domination of the province by the 1 million Protestants, who call themselves "loyalists."

Yet the songs are tinged with the ancient sadness that colors all Irish folklore—praise for slain heroes and a rebirth to die fighting at the barricades.

"The Men of Crossmaglen," a big favorite in Catholic bars and shebeens, the local speakeasies, lionizes the south Armagh County guerrillas of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Republican Army. In south Armagh, dozens of "lost soldiers" have been killed in the last five years.

"In Crossmaglen the fire burns true. 'That patriotic flame will never die. 'And when you hear the battle cry 'It will be the boys and men of Crossmaglen.'"

Many of the songs, often laden with sentimentality about mothers and sons, might sound mawkish anywhere else, but not in Northern Ireland, where sudden death, violence and vengeance are everyday happenings.

The lyrics on both sides perpetuate the myths that have kept Protestants and Catholics at each other's throats for centuries.

Catholic, too, they are part of the propaganda machinery used by extremists on both sides. The IRA openly sells glossy-sleeved albums, frequently recorded and produced in Dublin, at its run-down Belfast publicity center.

The IRA's sworn enemies, the Ulster Volunteer Force, has clandestinely produced at least two albums of songs celebrating Protestant victories, songs which make this message clear: "The only good Catholic is a dead one."

Most of the songs urging sectarian bloodshed are not recorded but are sung in clubs. Record dealer Billy McBratney of Belfast declared: "We wouldn't touch with a barge pole anything that's... likely to make things worse."

Speed of Composition  
The songs are churned out with a speed that could make professional music men envious. When three top IRA men escaped from Dublin's Mountjoy Prison in October, 1973, in a hijacked helicopter, a lengthy ballad recounting their daring breakout was being sung in Catholic ghettos within hours.

"The trouble" has spawned a music and record boom in Belfast. Mr. McBratney, who runs his own recording studio, said: "Record and tape sales have doubled in the last three years."

"What's really boosted the business is that most people stay in at nights because of the violence, so they buy more records than ever before to entertain themselves."

McBratney, a 45-year-old Catholic, has been detained twice by security forces on suspicion of having IRA connections but was released both times. Four years ago, unidentified gunmen wounded him in a street ambush, hitting his arms and legs with four bullets.

The music boom has meant fat profits for Belfast's three record shops. Mr. McBratney and the 100 other record dealers, the city's musicians also make money, cutting deals for both sides.

"They're happy just making good money," Mr. McBratney explained. "Some of them have recorded IRA songs one day and Protestant ones the next."

"Anyway, what's the difference? The songs are an emotional outlet for people. If they're singing about it, they're not likely to be out on the streets shooting and fighting."

Social Life  
Sectarian killings and other violence have stopped many people from leaving the comparative safety of their own ghettos in Belfast. So the city's social life revolves now around the clubs and shebeens that flourish inside the patchwork of feuding neighborhoods. They do a roaring trade seven nights a week.

The shebeens, often run by guerrilla groups, have sprung up on back streets. They are usually houses or offices whose occupants have fled or have been forced to leave.

They have some bizarre names—the Cracked Cup, the Flying Fan and the Sore Tooth, which is situated in what used to be a dentist's office.

But ghetto clubs are frequent targets for the feeding terrorist groups. Musicians who often walk the tightrope between the warring

## Longest, Costliest British Trial, On Suit by Islanders, Is Ended

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—The British High Court has ended what law experts say is the longest and most expensive action in English legal history—a suit by former residents of Ocean Island in the Pacific who want to return and get a share of the money that Britain made in mining on their homeland.

After sitting through millions of words of evidence and legal arguments during 221 working days, Senior Judge Sir Robert Megarry dropped his pencil, lifted his eyes from his notes and bowed to the lawyers on Friday—and it was all over.

The hearing is estimated by participants to have cost about \$741,500 (\$1,312,500) in legal fees. It began in April of last year but judgment is not expected until the fall after the judge has sifted through the evidence and arguments.

The former inhabitants of Ocean Island—east of New Guinea—are claiming \$20 million (\$36.5 million) in royalties for phosphate mining by Britain.

They also want the small island replanted with food-bearing trees and shrubs so that they can return after 31 years exile on Rabi, another island 1,500 miles away. The islanders were moved to Rabi after World War II.

From the turn of the century, the Ocean Island colony was ravaged by the mining of its rich phosphate deposits, first by a private company and then by the British phosphate commissioners, a company owned by the British, Australian and New Zealand governments in 1920.

A few years ago, the former inhabitants, called the Banahans, began to fight for a larger share of the profits of the exploitation of the 1,500-acre Ocean Island and for the rehabilitation of parts of it to enable them to return to live there. They are suing the commissioners and the British government.

## U.S. Report Says Grain Firms Rigged EEC Import Levies

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—International grain firms sent false price reports to the Common Market in the mid-1960s to rig European import duties to their advantage, according to documents released by Senate investigators.

The practice was reported to the Department of Agriculture in a February, 1967, memo, but the information apparently was not passed on to the European Economic Community for fear of jeopardizing "report" with the export companies, the same documents showed.

These and other details about the role of the major grain firms in setting world commodity prices were disclosed Friday at the first of six days of hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

The false price reporting was mentioned in the 1967 memo by Alan Trick, then-U.S. agricultural attaché in Hamburg and now attached in Moscow.

At the time, Mr. Trick was relying on the multinational companies in Europe to supply accurate information on grain offers for delivery in Rotterdam. Mr. Trick told the department that the company-supplied prices, which he reported daily to Washington, were more accurate than those given to the Common Market headquarters in Brussels.

Trusted to Silence  
He said that was "because we are trusted not to report information to any German or EEC reporting agency, which is often being given incorrect prices in an effort to influence EEC (import) levies."

In a document attached to the memo, Mr. Trick stated that "intentionally deceptive reporting [to Brussels] which occurs frequently is done to influence applicable levies—i.e., to increase or decrease them according to the desires of the reporter."

Senate investigators said Friday they could not determine if false-pricing practices had continued. European officials and trade sources said last fall that the Common Market had introduced some controls to prevent such practices. Company officials denied to the investigators that they practiced manipulation, said assistant subcommittee counsel Ira Nordlicht.

The EEC Commission uses the daily price quotations to fix import duties that will protect European farmers from undue competition. Generally, world grain prices are lower than those within Europe, where prices of farm commodities are supported by governments at high levels.

## Bomb Hoax on Cyprus

NICOSIA, June 20 (Reuters).—A Cyprus Airways flight to London was delayed five hours yesterday after an anonymous caller said there was a bomb aboard. None was found on the DC-8.

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## Historian's View at Age 70

# A.J.P. Taylor Sees A Crisis in the West

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON (NYT).—A.J.P. Taylor, the distinguished British historian, says that the economic crisis engulfing the nation is entwined with a deeper crisis gripping the Western World. He says that British links to Europe are a "nuisance," that he welcomes the prospect of Communists participating in an Italian government and that Britain should face the problem of Northern Ireland head on and withdraw its troops as quickly as possible.

Mr. Taylor spoke the other day about himself, about Britain, about Europe.

"No, I've never been to the United States," the historian said. "Why should I go? I like old buildings. There are none of any great age in the United States. I like agreeable, sophisticated food and I was told by Maurice Bowra, the Warden of Wadham College, now dead, that when he went to the United States he never had a decent meal. So if I can't see any lovely buildings and if I can't get any decent food, what should I go for?"

## Democratic Socialism

The alternative, he said, is socialism without dictatorship. "We've never seen the experiment seriously tried of a socialist economy run in a democratic country," he said. "We may see it used in Italy."

Asked if he was worried about possible Communist gains in next week's election in Italy, Mr. Taylor replied: "Not in the slightest. In my opinion, even if the Italian Communists get a more considerable vote in Italian politics, they would follow an independent line and Soviet Russia would be quite anxious not to take them over. Russia's got quite a lot to do without taking them over. It may be that the American empire which has been built up since the war and given America such control over Europe, would now be discredited, but not a great misfortune for the rest of us."

The historian said that Britain's relationship with Europe was likely to remain complicated and a bit distant.

"We are, whatever people say, more loosely attached to Europe than, say, Germany or France," he said. "Europe has always been for us, in a sense, a nuisance. Somewhere, we got dragged into wars that were of no concern to us, because of the mistakes that Europeans have made. We liberate

Europe's study of world energy systems due to be completed in 1978. The author is Dr. Cesare Marchetti of Italy, a physicist who previously headed the materials division of Euratom, the atomic energy agency of the European Community.

He takes as an example the Canton Island Atoll, whose enclosed lagoon would shelter five concrete barges each carrying a nuclear plant generating 900 billion watts of energy, 100 times the capacity of the largest plants today.

This would be used to separate hydrogen from the oxygen in water. The hydrogen from such installations would then be liquefied and sent by tanker to fill energy needs throughout the world.

Despite the vast energy production of the complex, thermal pollution of the sea or atmosphere would be only slight, Dr. Marchetti says. Cooling water would be drawn from great depth offshore, where the bottom water is frigid.

The water would be returned to the sea only slightly warmer than temperatures typical of tropical surface water. However, being laden with nutrients from the bottom, it would cause a rich "bloom" of marine life in the area.

The increased atmospheric heat, under equatorial conditions, would



A.J.P. Taylor

them over and over again, and then they aren't grateful."

Two months ago Mr. Taylor stirred controversy because of statements that Britain should withdraw its 15,000 troops from Northern Ireland. Britain, the Irish government and most moderates in Ulster oppose any troop withdrawal, saying that a civil war between Catholics and Protestants would follow.

Mr. Taylor, speaking quietly, said: "There is already a civil war; there is already killing every day and it's by no means certain that British withdrawal would make it worse. In fact, by pressing responsibility on the people, it is more likely to produce a solution."

"What is certain is that as long as the British stay, no solution will be found," he said. "And finally, and more cynically, if there is a civil war that in its turn will produce an answer."

Mr. Taylor's most controversial book was "The Origins of the

Second World War," published in 1961, which argued that Hitler was an opportunist who stumbled into a world war and realized, from 1941 onward, that he was fighting a delaying action.

## No Clear-Cut Plan

"I set out with the firm conviction, inherited from my prewar years, that Hitler had planned it all," Mr. Taylor has said. "I discovered, or at least I thought I discovered, that Hitler, though no doubt resolved to make Germany a world power, had no clear-cut plan how to do it and moved forward with the changing situation."

"Some critics were shocked by this and attributed to me all kinds of wickedness—apologizing for Hitler or justifying the later appeasement of Soviet Russia. I had no such aims. My historian's conscience simply carried me to an unexpected direction."

# Facing the Problems of Industrialized Nations

By Walter Sullivan

LAGENBURG, Austria (NYT).—After three years of development, the institute established here under Soviet-U.S. auspices to attack the long-range problems of the industrialized countries has come of age.

It has initiated a five-year analysis of the world's energy prospects that, at midpoint, indicates that environmental constraints, such as climate modification caused by heavy energy use, may prove at least as much of a limiting factor as available energy sources.

It has generated a revolutionary proposal by one of the institute's specialists for the conversion of atolls in the equatorial Pacific to nuclear centers that would supply most of the world's energy without importing fuel or exporting radioactive wastes.

And it has won sufficient international recognition so that its membership by the end of this year will have grown from the original 12 national academies of science (or other such institutions) to 16, with three additional candidates on the horizon.

It is known as the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

The proposal to convert atolls into "energy islands" is one of several contributions to the second status report of the insti-

create clouds that would reduce solar heating, thus neutralizing the effect. The volume of cooling water drawn from the depths would be so vast that it would contain several times as much uranium as that needed for fuel, an estimated 500 tons a year for the Canton complex.

## Disposal of Waste

A plant would be included to extract uranium from that water. Under each barge a disposal well for radioactive waste would be sunk through a mile of coral beneath the lagoon into the basaltic rock of the volcano whose subsidence formed the atoll.

The capsules of radioactive waste would be sufficiently concentrated so that their heat would melt the basalt and allow them to sink beyond retrieval.

Dr. Marchetti notes that the output of typical generating plants has been doubling every 6.5 years since the start of this century, being now 100,000 times greater than it was then. It has become a rule of thumb, that the bigger they are, the cheaper the unit cost of their output.

The director of the energy study and deputy director of the institute is Dr. Wolf Eberle, who formerly headed the West German program for development of breeder reactors. The breeder

reactors are so named because they convert or "breed" uranium 238, which is useless as fuel, into plutonium 239, which can be "burned" in reactors.

Dr. Marchetti sees breeders as ideal candidates for the energy islands.

In the status report, Dr. Eberle, whose proposals are more conventional, analyzes the role of carbon dioxide from extensive fuel burning in altering climate. Some of that gas goes into the sea and some into plant growth, but the gas that remains in the air could make the world warmer.

The energy study focuses on the 50-year period following 1990 so as not to overlap national studies of shorter-term problems.

In a recent discussion of energy strategies, Dr. Eberle said that the use of hydrogen as a transportable form of energy "most certainly" had to be developed.

Hydrogen can be separated out of water either by electrolysis or by heat from a nuclear plant. More ingenious ways to use solar energy must be sought as well as the economical production of power from the fusion of hydrogen atoms, he said.

But, he added, "A general trend today is to overemphasize the importance of the production of energy." At least of equal importance, he said, is "adequate

handling and embedding of the stream of energy into the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the ecosphere and the biosphere."

## Set Up in 1973

The institute's achievement of maturity was marked last month at a meeting of its governing council. Present were the two figures chiefly responsible for its founding: McGeorge Bundy, head of the Ford Foundation, and Jerôme Grissman, a Soviet specialist in scientific management techniques and son-in-law of Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The institute originated in 1960 when the late President Lyndon Johnson asked Mr. Bundy, his former national security adviser, to approach the Russians regarding such a program. Mr. Bundy spoke with Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, who referred him to Mr. Grissman in Moscow. The charter was signed late in 1972 and the institute was established a year later.

A study, aided by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is analyzing factors that control urban growth, both in economic and population terms. Another project has been assessing the application of systems analysis to developmental problems in three diverse regions: East Germany, the Rhine-Ruhr area, of France and Wisconsin.

## Alcoholism Study Launches Spirited Debate

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT).—A Rand Corp. study released this month suggesting that some alcoholics can, after treatment, resume normal drinking without relapsing has brought to the surface a long-standing dispute that some experts say has stifled the development of new approaches to treating alcoholism.

For nearly two decades, this smoldering controversy has pitted research scientists against practicing therapists, scientific evidence against deeply entrenched beliefs, new therapies against the tried and true. Dozens of studies with findings similar to Rand's have been ignored, rejected, attacked, even suppressed.

The new report, like earlier ones suggesting that some alcoholics can learn to drink safely, has been vehemently attacked by alcoholism groups and former alcoholics as invalid, misleading and dangerous to the hundreds of thousands of the nation's 9 million alcoholics who have arrested their disease through total abstinence.

## Back to the Bottle

The attackers, particularly the National Council on Alcoholism—the nation's only voluntary educational organization in the field—have charged that the publicity given to findings like Rand's would lure countless recovered alcoholics back to the bottle and, inevitably, to the physical, social and emotional degradation of alcoholism.

The Rand study authors have cautioned

that there is currently no way to predict who could and who could not maintain social drinking without relapsing into alcohol abuse, and they have warned alcoholics who are now abstinent against trying to drink.

Under the circumstances, executives of the National Council on Alcoholism said, the report should not have been released to the public.

Since its founding in 1944, the council and its 130 affiliates around the country, as well as Alcoholics Anonymous, which reports a membership of more than 900,000, have insisted that total abstinence is the only way to recover from alcoholism. The alcoholic, these groups say, is always "one drink away from a drunk" and therefore he must never take that first drink.

## AA's Viewpoint

Some—including a spokesman for AA and several physicians who treat alcoholism—have stated that any alcoholic who was able to return to moderate drinking was not really an alcoholic to begin with.

Although researchers who say they have shown otherwise still say that abstinence is the most reliable treatment for the majority of alcoholics (and the only treatment for those whose body organs have been damaged by alcohol), they add that other ways are urgently needed to help those who find abstinence undesirable or impossible.

"As long as treatment programs insist on

abstinence," said Dr. Morris Chafetz, former director of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, which sponsored the Rand study, "people who feel that alcohol must remain an integral part of their lives will be discouraged from seeking treatment early in their disease."

In an editorial last year, the leading British medical journal, the Lancet, noted that "insistence on abstinence . . . is now being questioned. Some patients, if they drink again, have such feelings of guilt and failure that they are inhibited from returning to treatment. And the clinician's explicit or implicit assumption that one drink will inevitably lead to loss of control may become a self-fulfilling prophecy."

## Social Drinkers

Since the late 1950s, a growing body of research—both experimental and empirical—has indicated that for a minority of alcoholics (between 4 and 25 per cent, depending on the study criteria) a return to moderate, nonabusive drinking is possible.

There are more than 60 such reports in medical literature. These studies, which have all been ignored or disputed by the paraprofessionals who dominate the field of alcoholism treatment, have shown the following:

- Alcoholics do not necessarily lose control when they drink and there is no "physiologic trigger" that compels them to keep on drinking.
- A small but significant proportion of

alcoholics spontaneously modify their drinking, so that alcohol is no longer a "problem" in their lives.

• Some alcoholics who have been through treatment programs that recommend abstinence also become social drinkers, although they may not maintain contact with the therapy group, since they are neither abusing nor abstaining from alcohol.

• Some alcoholics who reject abstinence can be trained to drink moderately.

In 1967, Dr. Melvin Selzer and Dr. William Holloway of the University of Michigan reported that a follow-up of 83 alcoholics treated at a state hospital uncovered 13 who later became social drinkers. According to Dr. Selzer, "the data prompted the agency that provided funds for the study virtually to order us to omit these 'embarrassing' findings."

Five years later, a British psychiatrist, Dr. D.L. Davies, issued a widely publicized report that 7 to 11 years after discharge from the hospital, 7 of 93 men treated for alcohol addiction were found to be drinking normally and none had been drunk even once since treatment.

Dr. Davies's findings were attacked as irrelevant, untrue, dangerous, counter to long-standing clinical experience and requiring a rethinking of the view that alcoholism is an irreversible, incurable illness. However, Dr. Davies's observation was repeated in numerous similar studies in several countries.

A national survey by a San Francisco sociologist, Don Cahalan, and his colleagues

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

# Mrs. Carter Blazes a Campaign Trail

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—Rosalynn Carter, the Democratic front-runner for first lady, says the grueling 14-month prenomination campaign that she and her husband, Jimmy, have just concluded was like "being in a tunnel—I don't know any of the new books, I don't know any of the new movies, I don't know anything."

Now there is light at the end of that tunnel and Rosalynn Carter knows that her husband has the Democratic presidential nomination virtually sewed up.

Unlike many candidates' wives of the past, Mrs. Carter, 48 years old, who was resting in Plains, Ga., campaigned on her own rather than with her husband in the Carter's attempt to reach as many voters as possible.

## Avoided Speeches

"She campaigned exactly the way Jimmy did, except she didn't make any major policy speeches," said Madeline MacBean, a former Delta Air Lines stewardess who is now Mrs. Carter's social secretary, scheduler and closest friend.

"She didn't do only women's teas. She showed up at factories at 4 in the morning, at Democratic meetings, church gatherings, shopping centers and public festivals. She held her own news conferences and she did television interviews."

At her last primary campaign, in New Jersey, Rosalynn Carter had a cold. A bad one. Her throat hurt so much she could hardly talk, her bottom nose was red, her haggard face showed its years and her shy smile didn't come as easily as it usually does.

## Georgia Peanuts

Riding from campaign stop to campaign stop, she downed large white aspirins without water as easily as though they were well, Georgia peanuts.

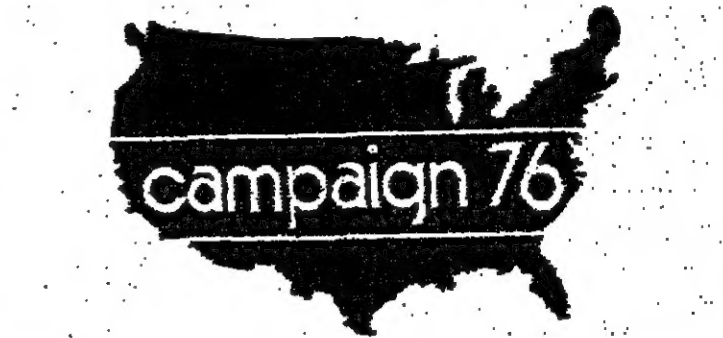
But Mrs. Carter kept on stamping, shaking hands, giving her 10-minute speech and urging people to "please vote" for her husband.

This was her 14th month on the campaign trail, and New Jersey was her 34th and final state and Mrs. Carter, who evokes the image of a steel magnolia blossom, was not about to let a little illness get in her way.

Not when so much is at stake.



Rosalynn Carter



That's just not the way the hard-driving Carter family operates.

"We have three married sons, and they and their wives are all out campaigning," she proudly told 150 members of the Rockaway Township New Democratic Club who were meeting in a dingy American Legion hall. "Besides that, Jimmy's sister and an aunt are out campaigning. We just have Carters all over the place."

## 'One Tough Lady'

Mrs. Carter, whose slim 5-foot-5-inch, 115-pound figure was sheathed in a ladylike light blue suit worn with a flowery bow-tied blouse, has been described as "one tough lady" (by the Carter campaign director), "very ambitious" (by her mother-in-law) and "my best friend" (by her husband).

Whenever there are any idle moments in her campaign day, she becomes tense and fidgety, and she starts looking around for somebody, anybody, to shake hands with, or for a reporter to jot down her thoughts, or a ladies room where she can empty a fresh coat of lipstick and touch up the black mascara and gray eyeshadow that frame her very best features, her blue-female eyes.

## Mother and Wife

But when asked recently on a Manhattan television interview how she would describe herself, Mrs. Carter said in her very softest, sweetest Southern drawl: "As a mother and a wife, and on 7-7-76, I will have been married 30 years."

Just as quickly, however, Mrs. Carter will coyly point out how she sat in on most of her hus-

band's strategy sessions from the very beginning, how he is always asking her for her advice and how she willingly gives it, and how, in the past, she has "yelled and screamed" at him (and maybe said "damn," but never "hell") when they disagreed about something and how he "has been quiet" when she behaves that way.

Her speeches usually end with standing ovations when she says, "This year we have a chance to elect a man, president with no strings attached. I think Jimmy will be a great president [dramatic pause] and I'm here because we need your help."

Both Carters have been "acclaimed in the past of lacking a sense of humor," but Mrs. Carter smiled broadly when looking, unforgiving cartoon caricatures of her husband were flashed on the screen while she was being interviewed on television here.

## 4 Children

"It doesn't anger me," she told the interviewer, "because we've tried so long to get Jimmy known, and whenever people see those teeth pictures, they think of Jimmy."

A few minutes later, off camera, she said she wished she had told the interviewer what her mother had said after Rosalynn's first date with Jimmy: "She said she liked him because he had such a nice smile."

Mrs. Carter, who graduated from a junior college called Georgia Southwestern in Americus, Ga., married Mr. Carter when she was 19 and he was 22 and just out of the United States Naval Academy. They have four children: Jack, 28; Chip, 26; Jeff, 23, and Amy, 8, and a grandchild.

The Carters are often photographed laughing and kissing public, and Mrs. Carter said of the "reasons" the marriage had been successful was "faith respect."

"We've always been kind of partners," she said during an interview. "If Jimmy went out at night, I'd go with him. I was at home with the house, I'd be resentful. But he didn't keep the books for our past business, and managed the business while he was in the Senate. He thinks I can do anything—more than I think I can do."

Like all the candidates' wives, Mrs. Carter has been bombarded during the campaign with "Betsy Ford questions," those questions about controversial issues that Mrs. Ford has spoken on during the Ford administration.

## 'The Bible Says'

Regarding abortion, Mrs. Carter is personally opposed but also opposed to a constitutional amendment that would make it illegal. She is also against a marital sex—"I just think wrong." The Bible says wrong. Marijuana should be decriminalized but not legal. She believes, and she favors passage of the woman's 24 Rights Amendment.

The Carters' sleeping arrangements at the White House were similar to those when Carters lived in the governor's mansion, she said. "There was a first lady's room and Amy slept in it."

It was while she was living in the governor's mansion, she said, that she had a religious experience similar to her husband much publicized one. "I'm Baptist, and I've always been religious," she said, "but it was until I got to the governor's mansion that I realized I was trying to solve all my own problems. You just realize you got to have a source of strength. My experience was just kind of gradual, not in one moment. I dedicated my life to God's there, as a source of strength."

Today she prays several times a day, she said, especially before meeting voters or appearing on television. "I'll say, 'Help, right now, Jesus,'" she said, "but not formal-type praying. It's just an acknowledgment of God's there, as a source of strength."

## Right of Accused To Remain Silent Supported in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT).—The Supreme Court today ruled that a defendant's silence after being advised of his right to remain silent may not be used against him in a trial.

Ruling 5-3 in favor of law enforcement, the court held that the case, the court held the decision was a landmark in the history of the 1966 Miranda decision, which gave accused persons the right to remain silent before being questioned.

Specifically, the court ruled that if a defendant is warned of his right to remain silent, and he remains silent, as required by the Miranda decision, and if he then does not make any statement, the trial judge may not try to shake the story by examining the defendant and asking why he did not tell the story when he was first arrested.

To allow the prosecutor to do this, the court said in an opinion written by Associate Justice Lewis Powell Jr., would be "fundamentally unfair" and would violate the defendant's right to the process.

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Government Securities  
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Other Assets  
Total Assets  
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Stockhold  
Preferred Stock  
Common Stock



# A SWEDISH ECONOMIC SURVEY

## A Nation Produces a Miracle Despite World Recession

By Roger Choate  
STOCKHOLM (UPI)—They've never had it so good. As the world painfully emerges from the worst recession since World War II the Swedes have quietly continued doing the thing they do best—getting richer.

Real disposable income in 1974-5 rose nearly 14 per cent, greater than in any corresponding period since 1943, and well below inflationary rates. This genuine miracle was achieved against a background of negligible unemployment and rising industrial investment, prompting the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to grant Sweden kudos for exemplary economic behavior.

The OECD suggested that Swedish economic policies deserve careful attention "as an example of what can be achieved by a combination of flexible demand management and selective policies—sometimes referred to as fine tuning—during serious international recessions, even in a country heavily dependent upon foreign trade."

Affluence is an old story for the 8.2 million citizens in an isolated Nordic country whose economic demerch has been undisturbed by warfare for 160 years. In the summer of 1973, as a result of currency fluctuations and steady if unspectacular growth, the Swedes became the world's richest people in terms of GNP per head.

In the following year, as economic crises stalked Europe, they achieved a remarkable 4.2 per cent growth rate. When the recession finally brushed Sweden in 1975, growth slowed to less than 1 per cent. But real incomes continued to rise while unemployment actually dropped to 1.4 per cent as industrial investment was deliberately stimulated.

With GNP growth estimated at 3 per cent this year and 4 p. cent in 1977, international economists are taking the OECD at its word and looking more closely at the foundations of Sweden's success story.

They find that it was one of the early pioneers in attempts to tame the ravages of the business cycle, thanks to economists like Bertil Ohlin and Gunnar Myrdal, who after World War II introduced countercyclical fiscal measures to combat unemployment. Since 1945, in fact, labor shortages have tended to be the rule rather than exception.

### Income Distribution

The Swedes do not subscribe to detailed economic planning. There is no such thing as "a plan." Economic management tends to be pragmatic rather than institutional, and is carried out through close personal and professional contacts between a surprisingly small number of decisionmakers in industry, unions and government.

An important aim of Swedish

policy has been to promote a more just distribution of income. Sweden has moved much further ahead than most Western nations in narrowing income gaps. The long-ruling Social Democrats believe that gross income inequalities promote class strife and increase worker alienation. Significantly, this view is shared by a number of Swedish businessmen, who point to Britain and France as casebook studies of unjust societies.

But the central goal of economic planning is full employment, and it is relentlessly pursued irrespective of downward dips in the business cycle, and within the context of attempts to control economic expansion. Inspection of Swedish GNP figures since 1960 reveal steady but undramatic growth averaging 3 per cent annually.

There are few institutional instruments for countervailing business fluctuations, although increased attention is being paid to the investment fund system. The theory is that in good times companies are given tax incentives to place funds in blocked accounts at the Central Bank. When economic activity starts to slacken, as in 1975, funds are released for government-approved "capital" investment, whose aim is to spur economic activity.

Gunnar Stråens, the veteran finance minister, is a strong champion of reallocation of re-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

## An Interview With Olof Palme

By Uwe Siemon-Netto

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—Sweden is a country of superlatives. She boasts the highest standard of living in the world; she has developed the most progressive social order; she also has some of the highest tax rates, which gained some notoriety recently when film director Ingmar Bergman's fiscal problems drove him into exile.

For all of Sweden's socialism, however, a full 52 per cent of this Nordic country's enterprises is still privately owned. And there are no plans to change that, either. "There will be private ownership even in 20 or 30 years time," Prime Minister Olof Palme said, in an interview in which he also discussed his government's success in riding out the worldwide recession, his vision for the future and the strange mixture of Swedish conservatism and reformism.

Siemon-Netto—Sweden has managed to ride out the worldwide recession better than most countries. Your economy kept growing; you had virtually no unemployment; industrial investment was high. How did you do it?

Palme—By a very determined economic policy using a lot of instruments that we have built up during a very long period. They include helping industries through investment funds and investment allowances. They also include production for stocks to maintain employment and investment as well as production itself. They include retraining schemes for wage-earners and a variety of methods to keep up employment of young people and women. With a combination of all these methods and an expansive social and economic policy we succeeded.

Q—Is this a policy that only works in a country with a relatively small and "manageable" population, or do you feel that your methods can also be applied by much larger nations in overcoming future economic crises?

A—There is no fundamental reason why they couldn't be used also in large industrial countries. It might be easier to experiment with them in a small nation. But basically they are applicable to any type of country.

Q—You have had an inflation rate of more than 10 per cent, though, higher than West Germany, Switzerland or the Benelux states. I understand that some Swedish industrialists and even officials in your ministry of finance are advocating a 5-8 per cent devaluation of your currency. Will the krona be devalued?

A—No.

We can say that our inflation rate has been clearly below the European average. During 1974 and 1975 we were second only to the Germans. Only now has the inflation rate increased to the European average, which causes us some concern. There will be a number of measures to counter this. But we have not discussed devaluation.

Q—What might these measures be?

A—One measure has already been taken. It is a deal with the wage-earners' organizations.

They will hold back on their wage demands. In return direct personal taxes will be lowered next year, which will be the equivalent to a normal wage increase of 5-10 per cent. And there will also be very strict economic policies.

Q—... such as?

A—... keeping down the budget deficit, having a surveillance of prices, stimulating investment and productivity.

Q—You keep saying that everybody needs a utopia which, he should know, can only be approached but never quite achieved. What does your utopia look like and how much of it can, in your opinion, be realized?

A—I have sometimes been talking about a provisional utopia, that is, about things that we can reasonably tend to do. The aims of our policies are now: Firstly, a good life for our older generation. This involves care, human contacts and generosity. Secondly, a democratic renewal of life in industry, so that all employees can have an influence on their daily work and that they have a greater sense of fulfillment in their work. The biggest reforms in the last few years have been taken in this field.

Thirdly, a society that is positive to children and that, while striving for equality between men and women, gives parents a chance to spend more time with their children. Therefore, our family policy and our policy for equality between the sexes play a very important role.

Fourthly, a more gentle society as far as relations between the society and the individual and between the individuals themselves are concerned.

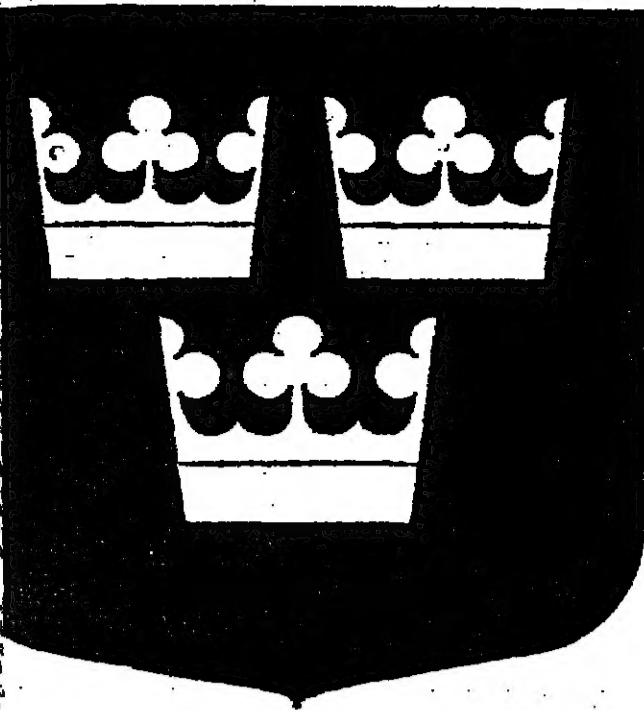
Those points belong to my provisional utopia and they are attainable within the next 10 years, I should think. It will be a society in which you will have a great deal of personal, individual freedom, but at the same time a great sense of solidarity and community among the citizens. To solve the problems of human loneliness and human longing for community—that's what democratic socialism is all about.

Q—Haven't you recently said that efforts should be made to reduce the Swedish bureaucracy?

A—Oh no! I have said that we need the bureaucracy and that, if it doesn't function, sometimes



Premier Olof Palme



### Issue in Election

## Nuclear Power Debate is Raging

By Roger Choate and Dave Noble

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—The "red" voracious appetite for energy, unmatched outside America, has plunged the issue into a polarizing nuclear debate. Nowhere are the stakes of atomic energy higher or heatedly discussed.

Dispute has cut through party lines, divided the community and threatened the eight million of this environment-state.

Sweden has huge reserves of water power but lacks oil. To date it has been reliant on imported oil to run its industrial wheels turn—homes and offices heating the key winters. Oil for 70 per cent of electricity, hydro-electric power, coal and nuclear power rounder.

By the 1973 oil crisis, fuelled by gasoline rationing, nuclear power cuts and, recently, the Social Democratic government decided to lead the nuclear bandwagon. The Conservative Party pushed through the last year a bill raising the share of nuclear energy from the present five per cent to 20 per cent.

Party leader Torbjörn Fälldin's failure to get militant opponents of power has weakened his key statements, Premier

Olof Palme is trying everything to make him appear an opportunist with no real answers.

The government's long-time ally, the VPK Communist Party, is split on the issue but has demanded a national referendum. Grass-roots mobilization on the emotive subject of nuclear power has been remarkable. Hundreds of workers' study circles have examined the question, all the political parties run information programs on it and anti-nuclear demonstrations throughout the land attract massive crowds.

Environmental groups and a number of Swedish scientists are pressing the point that production geared to genuine, social needs would slash energy requirements without affecting living standards, generally recognized as the highest in the world. The Center for Inter-Disciplinary Studies in Gothenburg has concluded that with careful planning Sweden could maintain its standard of living on two-thirds of its current energy consumption. Necessary steps would include better insulation, more recycling and "soft" technology, longer-lasting products, a shift from private to public transport, and in the long term reorganized urban infrastructures and production set-ups.

Some of these methods, of course, would require profound structural changes in society, challenging the fundamental tenets of capitalism. But they are being constantly aired in Sweden, a laboratory of some experimentation, and are gaining a groundswell of support.

Swedish enterprises can ill afford this time of reasoning, not least because most major companies have based their planning and investment programs well into the 1980s on the soaring availability of atomic power. Also, the nuclear industry is big business both in the export and domestic sectors. Besides the semi-state-owned ASEA-ATOM, groups like Stal-Laval, Uddesåberg and the OEG consortium, are deeply involved.

Premier Palme has made it clear he does not consider the possible risks involved in the increased use of nuclear energy to be serious enough "to warrant giving up our economic and social goals." He said that more oil is the only alternative "but this is an even worse pollution risk."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2.)

### This Section

This supplement was prepared by Roger Choate and Dave Noble of Writers Workshop in Stockholm, with the participation of Uwe Siemon-Netto.

The Swedish krona had a value of 4.295 to the dollar as of Friday.

## Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Consolidated Statement

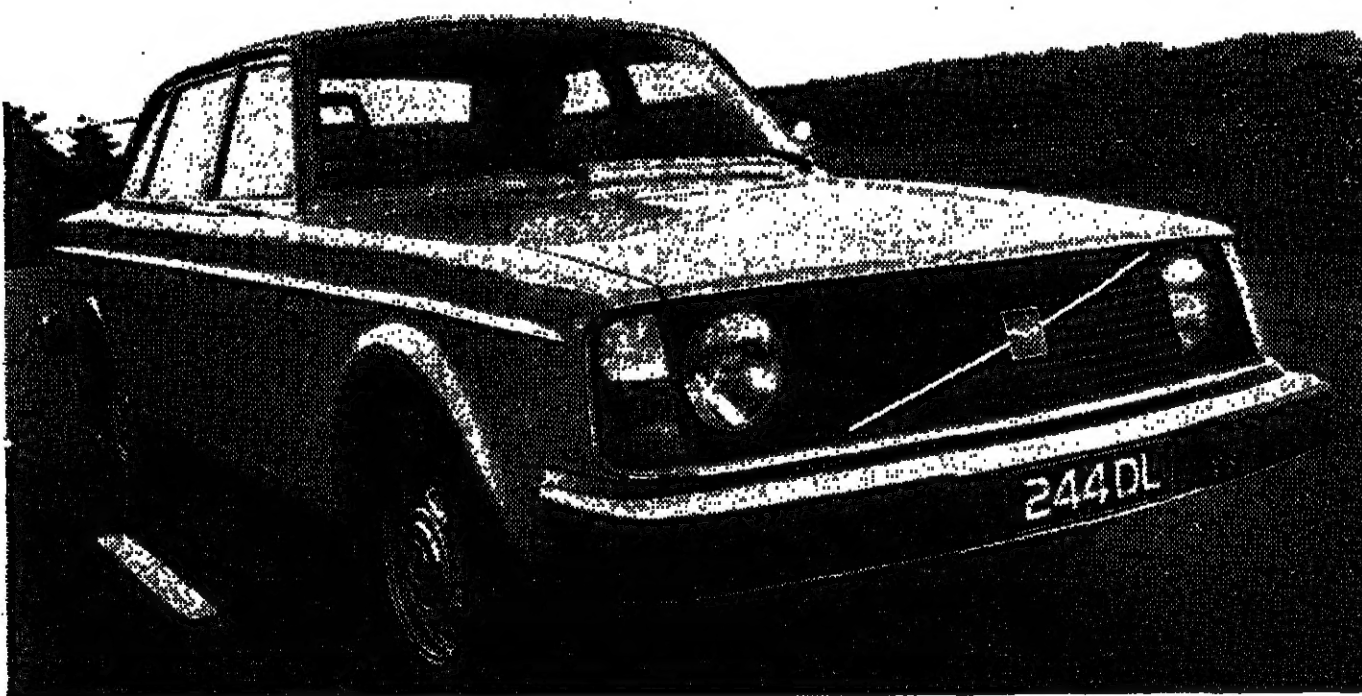
Assets SwKronor million	1975	1974	Liabilities SwKronor million	1975	1974
Cash and Due from Banks	7,908	7,791	Due to Banks	6,068	5,161
Government and Other Securities and Bonds	7,650	4,543	Deposits	24,684	21,856
Loans and Advances	25,896	24,951	Long-term Debt	4,043	8,577
Other Assets	1,614	1,467	Other Liabilities	1,980	1,191
Total Assets	44,068	38,752	Reserves for Possible Losses	1,002	874
			Shareholders' Equity	1,289	1,093
			Total Liabilities	44,066	38,752



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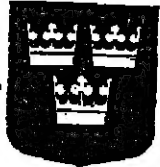
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# The Nation Achieves a Miracle in a Time of World Recession

(Continued from preceding page) sources from private consumption to capital investment and the public sector. Thus the share of GNP from the mid-1940s to the present has declined from 65 per cent to 55 per cent. At the same time, the investment ratio has increased from 18 to 23 per cent, and the public sector has grown from 17 per cent to 38 per cent of GNP.

## Public Sector

It is notable that the public sector in Sweden has not been enlarged through nationalization of industries—92 per cent is privately owned—but through a sort of nationalization of profits through company contributions to institutions like the State Pension Fund, Sweden's largest single pool of capital. The fund is integral to an ever-expanding public service sector, which is somewhat larger as a percentage of GNP than elsewhere in Western Europe.

In "Socialist" Sweden, ruled for 44 years by the Social Democratic party, private companies have few complaints. "Sweden is a good place for capitalism," said the president of a large Swedish steel and paper group. He noted that while personal taxation is high, the government nonetheless encourages a high level of investment through easy write-offs and depreciation regulations. On the other hand, small companies as well as individual entrepreneurs like film producer Ingmar Bergman, do not receive the same treatment as economic giants like Volvo, SKF and Alfa-Laval, and complaints are common.

When the international recession finally reached Sweden last year, the country's economic managers provided the world with a casebook study of their techniques.

As the export picture darkened in the spring of 1975, the Social Democrats entered into a set of political and economic understandings in conferences at Haga Palace, Stockholm, with leaders of opposition parties, businessmen and union leaders. They all agreed to ride out the recession in full gear by maintaining high employment through stockpiling, and by stoking industry with investment funds to coincide with an expected economic upswing this year—also an election year. The pump priming started last June, therefore, when the gov-

ernment issued a revised budget releasing about 8 billion kronor from blocked investment funds at the Central Bank to perk industry, in the form of new investments for machinery and equipment. Also introduced were capital expenditures to make plants safer and more pleasant in efforts to cut absentee rates amongst Europe's best-paid workers.

Pump priming continued throughout the long winter and spring as the government, in tacit alliance with industry, also introduced measures costing 2 billion kronor, including advances on approved stock-building assistance for companies, extended stock-building aid for sawmills and government guarantees on stock-building loans.

The government of Premier Olof Palme additionally pushed through extra tax deductions for investments in machinery—a measure

so generous that some companies like Volvo may wind up paying no state corporate taxes whatsoever on 1976 earnings.

Another economic stimulant approved this year would give a further gloss to Sweden's welfare state, regarded by some as an instructive model in social engineering. Approved was a Palme plan to spend some 2 billion kronor over the next five years on day-care and after-school recreation centers for children, thus enabling more women to enter the labor force.

Earlier this month, in a move toward "industrial democracy," parliament passed a bill putting trade unions on a theoretical par with managements in running companies. Organized labor, starting Jan. 1, will have right of access to all information relating to decision making, including company secrets. Unions can legally negotiate

*When the international recession finally reached Sweden last year, the country's economic managers provided the world with a casebook study of their techniques.*

codetermination agreements with managements of both private and public companies, and initiate industrial stoppages even during the life of collective bargaining contracts. Unions also will have a primary right to negotiate with employers on all matters concerning production methods and working conditions.

## Docile Labor

But, to a large extent, the legislation simply codifies what has been standard practice in many

large Swedish firms, where harmonious relations with union leaders, coupled with a well-disciplined and docile labor force, have fueled Swedish prosperity. Unions already have two members on boards of Swedish companies with more than 100 employees, "and they're very nice chaps, really," said a Kockums shipbuilding executive in Malmö.

It is certainly true that Sweden has paid a certain economic price during the international recession in pursuing both full em-

ployment and rising real incomes. During the two years since the oil crisis Sweden has run a large deficit on the balance of current accounts. After a surplus of 5.3 billion kronor in 1973 the current balance showed deficits in 1974-75 of more than 4 billion and 7.5 billion, respectively.

The result has been unusual borrowing abroad, which from 1974-75 is estimated at 20 billion kronor. The heavy inflow, when seen against rising incomes and declining exports, has resulted in relatively high inflation, estimated at about 10 per cent this year. On June 3 the discount rate was notched upward from 5.5 to 6 per cent in efforts to dampen inflationary trends.

Exports are starting to rise once again after a long decline. The National Institute of Economic Research said in April that foreign orders to Swedish manufac-

turers had risen, and a recent decline in domestic orders had "slowed." The institute gave no figures.

It predicted that during the summer total employment in manufacturing industries would stabilize and begin to rise. Sweden's economic prospects look bright, in terms of conventional economic models. Industrial production will grow at an annual average of 5.7 per cent during the remainder of the decade, according to a forecast issued by the National Industrial Board.

Productivity growth will drop slightly to 6.3 per cent during the period, but a high rate of industrial investment is predicted—3.7 per cent annually. The forecast assumes that international trade will resume growth patterns of the 1960s and that price rises will be moderate. Spokesmen for Svenska Han-

delbanken and Scandina-Bankerna, Sweden's largest private banks, believe production growth up to 10 per cent in the early 1980s, shipbuilding would remain a doldrums.

Heavy government investments are planned in the huge owned Steelworks 80 complex under construction in northern Sweden—the country's largest industrial investment since the "jet fighter." The complex, costing at least 6 billion kronor, is expected to produce 2.5 million tons of raw steel in the 1980s, drawing upon the dual advantage of readily available hydroelectric power and iron ore mined in the region.

Economic planners are of the opinion that the "finances" minister, Gunnar Larsson, has achieved a goal of eliminating foreign borrowing by 1980, achieving a surplus in the balance of payments. In fact, he has deliberately borrowed more than actually needed, forcing to build up the already large foreign exchange reserves. The Central Bank has enacted a policy of broadening and aligning the credit market.

## New Issues

The aim is to make longer investments more attractive. It appears that this is still happening. Volumes of issues to industries and municipalities in the first half of 1976, a record 2.2 billion kronor, compared with 1.1 billion kronor during the same period last year. However, banking circles pressed renewed concern the ratio of capital to borrowed funds in Sweden may be too high, reaching a limit in some form of law. It has risen from 58.8 per cent in 1961 to 72.5 per cent last year.

The need for investment and the ratio of capital to borrowed funds are cited as a prime reason for Mr. Larsson's plan for creation of a controversial Social Security fund, a controlled fund which would receive company shares equal to the value of a fixed percentage of each year's pretax profits and the for public and private use.

The unions would want to obtain controlling interest in the companies were carried out. The plan would be a logical conclusion.

## An Interview With Premier Olof Palme on the Economy

(Continued from preceding page) Does more socialism not also mean more bureaucracy?

A—On the contrary! While all this is going on we are effecting the greatest spread of power and decentralization ever undertaken in this country by giving the ordinary workers in the factories something to decide on their work places. To me this is the element of socialism that is really the most important, that is, to give people the chance to decide over their own lives. After all, a very important part of people's lives is spent at work.

Q—Premier, it is the stated aim of the Swedish Social Democrats to bring happiness to all the people. But your opponents say that bureaucracy and the huge tax burden seem to have created quite a bit of unhappiness. There seems to be a lot of grumbling and listlessness. How does that affect the work ethic of the Swedes? In fact, how does their work ethic compare with that of their colleagues in comparable countries?

A—I think their work ethic is good. But talking about unhappiness, every year opinion polls are taken in Sweden. One of the questions is always: "Do

you think that Sweden is a very good country to live in?" In 1973, forty-five per cent said that Sweden was a very good country to live in. In 1974, sixty per cent and in 1975 sixty-eight per cent gave that answer. If you include

those who said that Sweden was a rather good country you'll reach 89 per cent . . .

Q— . . . Sounds Eastern European . . .

A—(Laughs) Yes, but I think

this gives a correct picture of how people appreciate their country. It's very typically Swedish that they grumble and I think they should, too, because there are always a lot of things to complain about.

Q—Getting back to taxes, while the individual in Sweden is being taxed highly, corporate taxes are rather low. In fact, it has been said that some big companies such as Volvo may not have to pay any state corporate

taxes at all on their 1976 earnings. Why is that?

A—Well, basically our position is that, while companies invest, they do something for the future. Therefore they are given a favorable tax treatment. When we negotiated with the EEC they complained that we had the most favorable corporate taxes in Europe.

Also, we have lowered direct taxes. People are paying less in direct taxes than they did six years ago and very much less in state taxes. Municipal taxes have risen a bit, but we have taken off more in indirect taxes.

Q—Some people say that your tax system is stifling creativity. What about those complaints that it creates conformism and suppresses ambition?

A—No, I refute that absolutely. The fact that we pay high taxes is due to the fact that we spend more on pensions for old people, pensions or aid for the handicapped. In six years we have trebled this amount to six billion kronor per annum. As long as we have the highest productivity per work-hour of any country, I don't think one can say that initiative is being stifled here.

## The Great Nuclear Power Debate

(Continued from preceding page) and that stopping the nuclear build-up would inevitably mean mass unemployment.

Another pro-nuclear argument is that the country possesses some of the largest untapped deposits of uranium in the world. Located in central Sweden, these are low grade and would be expensive to extract from the oil shales. But experts say they could fulfill Sweden's requirements for centuries.

The state-owned LEAB mining concern in the north was commissioned to assess the economic viability of opening a uranium mine at Rönnskä. There was an outcry from local residents, who accused the company of planning "ecocide" in a remote region rich in wildlife.

At the end of May, 10,000 people protested in Rönnskä, among

them Professor Hannes Alfvén, the Nobel Prize-winning nuclear scientist. He told the rally that Sweden had no uranium facilities and the mined uranium would therefore have to be sent abroad and the finished product re-purchased. "But what will happen to the plutonium that is a by-product of the enrichment process and which is used in the production of atomic weapons," he asked. "Sweden, having rejected nuclear arms, will be directly contributing to the construction of them elsewhere."

At present, the radioactive waste produced by Sweden's five existing reactors goes abroad for reprocessing and storage at plants such as Britain's Windscale. However, it is assumed that pursuit of the nuclear program would eventually mean Sweden having to build its own facilities. This

prospect in particular has upset the public, but a parliamentary commission recently recommended building such a plant on home soil.

The Swedish authorities have also been under pressure to answer charges that nuclear power plants jeopardize the national defense by providing easy targets for terrorist attacks. A study issued by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) stated: "Societies cannot effectively protect the nuclear fuel cycle against sabotage short of converting to a garrison state." It called for a worldwide moratorium on use and development of nuclear energy and a crash program to develop alternative energy sources. The Palme government has reacted to public opinion by allocating 350 million kronor to a program on

energy conservation, including studies on solar, wind and geothermal power. Large grants are also being made to industry for investments in reducing energy use in factories and for improving insulation in public and private housing.

But the Premier is committed to the nuclear cause. The Social Democratic and Conservative parties' vision of Sweden over the next decade is based upon the present structure with high consumption and rapid economic growth fueled by atomic energy. Their adversaries prefer a new social model based on decentralization of political power and industry and low energy consumption.

As Olof Palme himself put it: "The question we must really answer is what kind of society we want to create."

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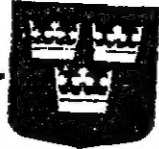
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## Unions Moving to Even Greater Participation

By Dave Noble

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—Sweden's unions have become Europe's strongest under the new laws that add a major transformation in the structure of authority in industry.

Years of gnawing away at managerial prerogative culminated this month in a triumph—Swedish management was stripped of ultimate authority in work-revision-making. The unions successfully raised their from joint consultation to termination.

Social Democratic government establishing this fundamental change in the employer-union relationship was passed in a marathon parliamentary session that deprived management right to hire and fire as well as to allocate and direct work.

Next January, union spokesmen are to be sought on all matters concerning production methods, organization, equipment, working conditions, and wages in disputes over wages, which will be covered by centralized collective agreements. The workers have the right to should negotiations on termination break down.

And union intervention of management-sharing will take precedence until the National Labor Board rules otherwise.

But workers are not being power on a plate. Critics at that the new law also dismisses of wildcat strikes, the employment-out rights and allows management under certain conditions to withhold such action as company finances are plans.

But of wildcat strikes in 1970, starting at the iron ore mines, the Confederation of Trade (LO) to try for genuine democracy.

Strikes showed that the workers would no settle for joint consultation. The decades-old strategy described as the corner-stone of Sweden's economic prosperity, this involved the level and control of production and the role of government and workers, while the actual work was left mainly to the private companies, as 80 per cent of Sweden is privately owned.

Mr. Wickman then presided over the creation two years ago

power and also left vital non-wage issues still in the hands of the management. High salaries were of little value when at the local level workers were unable to control the intensified pace of work and the resultant increase in physical danger, stress and social isolation. Studies showed that declining tolerance of hierarchical organization, and critical examination of all claims to au-

thority based on property, also played their part.

Placed with erosion of its 1.5 million members' loyalty, LO decided in 1971 the time had come to move onto the offensive. Industrial democracy and job satisfaction became the name of the game.

Parallel with the drive for power-sharing, the labor movement forced workers' representa-

tives onto company boards and recently came up with a dramatic plan aimed at giving employees financial control of their companies. Since 1973 two "worker-directors" have been seated on all private-firm boards employing at least 100 persons. From July 1 this year all private firms with more than 25 employees will be affected.

While the experiment has

generally been well received by both sides, a recent report on it by the National Industry Board questioned whether board representation has given the employees any markedly increased influence in the firm. Noting various devices by managements to withhold information, the report said over half the worker-directors felt key company decisions were not taken by the board but at other levels, such as managerial groups, executive committees, the presidential or managing director's offices.

Meanwhile, far-ranging efforts are being made to conquer Swedish workers' disenchantment with their lot.

Promotion of worker protection has meant extending health and safety regulations to virtually all employment while substantially strengthening the position of union safety stewards. A steward now has the right to halt any process he considers dangerous, pending inspection, and he is also guaranteed job security and the right to perform his functions and train for them on company time without loss of pay. He must, too, be drawn into planning of workplace alterations.

Further legislation is in the pipeline to regulate working hours, rest periods, hygiene and leisure facilities.

Swedish management is never slow to see the writing on the wall and most big firms now treat job satisfaction as a priority.

Typical of their efforts are the new plants built by automakers Volvo and Saab to free workers from the oppression of the assembly line. Based on earlier experiments in Norway and Britain, these soothingly-designed factories are divided into workshops where autonomous groups assemble the vehicle as a team. Both firms report slightly higher production, less absenteeism and decreased employee turnover, which they say makes worthwhile the 10 to 15-per-cent higher costs of their plants of the future.

The workers who have produced Sweden's enviable high living standard seem to be moving within sight of tolerable job conditions. Whether they become masters of their own economic fate looks like depending on their ability to translate their new authority into effective power. Barring a collapse of the international economy this would be a long and difficult process.

## Debate on State Takeover of Banks

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—A chill is detected in the corridors of Sweden's proud private banks, where the banking community has discussed with growing concern the prospect of eventual nationalization.

On the face of it there is no practical reason, as bankers see it, for bringing the nation's commercial banks under the state umbrella. Through the Swedish central bank—the world's oldest central clearing house—the state already exerts far-reaching powers sweeping across the spectrum of banking activity.

But political pressures are mounting within the ruling Social Democratic party to nationalize commercial banks, which control 38.6 per cent of deposits. State ownership is well up on the list of priorities of the government despite opposition within the Cabinet from conservative Finance Minister Gunnar Sträng.

Mr. Sträng, 70, a member of the Cabinet since 1948, who is nearing retirement, is known to fear that nationalization would be misinterpreted abroad as a sign that Sweden somehow was "going socialist" in a big way.

But bankers at Scandinavia's Handelsbanken and Svenska Handelsbanken, the country's largest commercial banks, believe the pathway toward nationalization was opened up by the 1969 banking act, which eroded the traditional dividing lines on the credit market between commercial banks, the post office bank and cooperative savings banks. The act stated that they were all entitled to conduct business more or less along similar lines.

Mr. Wickman then presided over the creation two years ago

of PK Postal Bank, which represented the merger of the post office bank and the state-controlled Svenska Kreditbank. It has total assets of 20.5 billion kronor (almost \$7 billion), compared with 23.4 billion kronor of Handelsbanken and 20.7 billion of Svenska Handelsbanken, and is marginally ahead even in advances, compared with Handelsbanken.

### Other Advantages

PK's other advantages include the fact that it has nearly half the accounts in Sweden into which salaries or wages are paid, and tends to be used for financing state enterprises. In addition the post office giro service is better established and cheaper than the bank giro when it comes to satisfying requirements of ordinary citizens. And PK can offer Saturday banking. Commercial banks failed in efforts for government approval to have their depositors' checks honored at post offices.

Nonetheless, "relations between the commercial banks and Swedish governments have been excellent," stated Fore Swedisch, chairman of Svenska Handelsbanken.

He said that Swedish commercial banks "have been accustomed to the idea of government restrictions on their activities. Whenever the government has certain economic problems they call in one or two or three bankers and discuss them with us."

"That's the advantage of being a small country," argued Mr. Swedisch. "You get to know each other so well. I have never felt my relations with (Premier Olof) Palme and Sträng are onerous, but of course I always object when they put too many restraints upon us from the central bank."

But lately the central bank has managed to achieve an unexpected popularity among Swedish bankers by widening the

gap between short term and long-term rates. The present discount rate is 6 per cent, while 8 per cent is offered on long-term state bonds.

Follies pursued by Mr. Wickman to stimulate the long-term capital market for rejuvenating Swedish industry are being widely applauded along Kungälvsgården, Stockholm's banking district. Bankers still recall the historic credit squeeze of 1971, when they had to refuse industrial credits, and the scars from this experience are still noticeable.

But moves toward long-term finance, combined with the fact that some 20 per cent of placements are being made by private individuals instead of institutions, have encouraged Kungälvsgården to hope the commercial banking sector eventually might be "restructured" instead of completely nationalized.

### Foreign Banks

The banking community has also noted that foreign banks are getting permission to operate in Sweden, although only in roles as merchant bankers to facilitate international financing operations. First National of Chicago has opened in Stockholm for 14 months, and Citibank, Union de Banques à Paris and Banco do Brasil have opened offices. Citibank has an impressive Swedish loan portfolio of over 1.5 billion kronor, mostly credits to Swedish-owned companies overseas.

Meantime the Swedish banks themselves have continued to expand their own overseas operations. Scandinaviska has announced establishment of a facility in Frankfurt in cooperation with Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale of Munich. The new subsidiary is to finance Swedish-German trade as well as transactions conducted by Swedish firms in West Germany.

## Nationalization of Shipbuilding Industry Grows

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—Along with the banks of the country, you would never see a giant Swedish shipbuilding industry was undergoing a crisis.

Armed shipyard owned by Gothenburg's Gothenburg Shipbuilding Group are new vessels under cover of the crisis, while the shipyard's capacity has been lifted by 10 per cent, and the shipyard's production capacity has been lifted by 10 per cent.

Since 1970, little has been second only to the shipyard's production capacity has been lifted by 10 per cent, and the shipyard's production capacity has been lifted by 10 per cent.

Since 1970, little has been second only to the shipyard's production capacity has been lifted by 10 per cent, and the shipyard's production capacity has been lifted by 10 per cent.

to merge with Gothenburg following emergency sessions with the government.

The merger, effective next month, means that Eriksberg shares are acquired by Gothenburg for a nominal 1,000 kronor, while the state agrees to cover Eriksberg losses over the next few years.

At the same time the state is increasing its ownership of Gothenburg from 5.5 to 51 per cent by transforming a 45-million-kronor loan to share capital and acquiring 135 million kronor of shares from co-owners Saleninvest AB.

Saleninvest, part of the Salen shipping group, thus retains 49 per cent of Gothenburg and has agreed to submit a 126-million-kronor order for one or more ships this year.

The Eriksberg crisis is the first time the Swedish government has been forced to intervene in a big way in the nation's shipbuilding industry, which has prided itself for buccannery independence in this ostensibly socialist country. Shipbuilding accounts for nearly 8 per cent of Swedish exports.

The intervention could also mark the beginning of the end of Swedish pre-eminence in European shipbuilding. The government believes too many chips have been placed in an uncertain industry, and plans to scale down

production volume over the next few years.

To ease the transition it has extended guarantees to the industry of 12.5 billion kronor until the end of 1978 to include financing of ship construction through "stockpiling." The labor force at major yards will be cut by 30 per cent by 1979.

"I think it would be a good thing if we reduced our national dependence on shipbuilding exports from 8 to about 5 per cent," said Hans Laurin, president of Gothenburg. "We have been too big for this country in an industry which involves high financial risks."

Mr. Laurin suggested Sweden simply could not match Korea, which is quoting prices about 30 per cent lower, and noted that the Japanese shipbuilders have the advantage of cheap steel.

Sweden is the first major shipbuilding nation to deliberately adopt a long-term plan to lower its profile, and Mr. Laurin thought others would be forced to follow suit sooner or later.

In the future he believes the Swedish industry would concentrate upon medium-size bulk and combination vessels as well as product carriers of no more than 100,000 tons.

"Gothenburg will basically concentrate on tankers and bulk carriers," Mr. Laurin predicted. He might have added that

Sweden plans to become a major ship repair center with inauguration two weeks ago of the new Gothenburg city yard in Gothenburg. His company has invested 350 million kronor in constructing northern Europe's best equipped repair facility.

Last year more than 22,000 ships visited Gothenburg, and it is hoped a goodly number will pull in at the city yard. It has the world's largest floating dock enabling a 300,000 tonner to dock in about three hours.

### Tanker Glut

The tanker glut has hit the Swedish shipping industry even harder. Last month giant Eriksberg Shipping Group announced it had planned to transfer to foreign flags or sell about 15 of the 65 vessels.

Managing director Ingemar Blomqvist attributed the decision to competition from Soviet cargo ships, high Swedish wage levels and new United Nations regulations 80 per cent of international cargoes to vessels of buyer and seller nations.

The group has predicted a 1976 loss of about 100 million kronor. Last year Eriksberg lost 102.5 million kronor and was forced to sell 13 ships to offset losses, including the celebrated passenger liner Kingstholm and Gripsholm.

Humanized Hospital

Industrial designers also played a significant part in the construction of the colossal Rudolfs Hospital outside Stockholm, which will handle some 1,400 inpatients and 1,200 outpatients daily when completed around 1980. Its sheer size called for efforts to "humanize" the normally impersonal atmosphere of a hospital. So instead of the customary hospital white, the designers came up with 15 shades of five basic colors and five shades of gray. Furniture, textiles and even utensils were designed especially for the hospital, and many works of art have been commissioned at great expense.

## Industrial Design: Social Science and Art

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—Extremes are not a Swedish characteristic, and in the field of industrial design no one could accuse Sweden of being flamboyant.

Industrial design in this technocratic nation is a social scientist as an

often the case. Industrial designers like to argue that the architects were largely to blame.

They point to the late '50s, when Sweden, faced with an acute housing shortage, embarked on a crash housing program and opted for standard designs dictated by engineers and hard economic realities rather than by human needs. The new, instant Sweden that emerged was a concrete-gray jungle of look-alike towns and cities that still numb the senses today.

The modern Swedish designer is expected to play a vital role in helping solve such fundamental problems as improving the work environment and creating city environments that are appealing rather than alienating. Thus, he must go hand in hand with the businessman, the engineer, the technician and workers' representatives.

emphasis in the industrial design field has moved onto a higher plane.

Human Needs

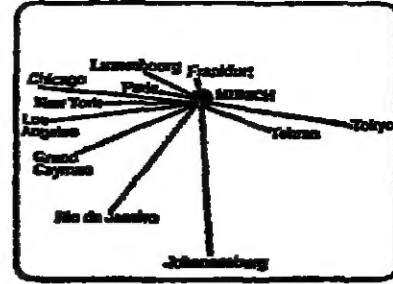
"Good design is an exercise in catering for human needs," says Lennart Lindqvist, director of Svensk Form, the major Swedish design center. "Design is meant for ordinary people, and the modern designer must take into account practical, social and economic needs."

A good example of modern cooperation is Stockholm's impressive subway system, where an exciting mix of human engineering has been carved out of basically drab and depressing surroundings. It is vividly decorated with colorful art work, sculptures and ceramics, and the stations have so much space and are so well ventilated that you might as well be in an art gallery. Some new stations stress the grotto features by leaving the blasted walls unpolished and tinted in discreet shades.

designer has forced companies in this export-oriented nation to take a hard look at factory and office design. Automakers Volvo and Saab, for example, felt obliged to replace assembly lines in some plants with autonomous groups, enabling considerable rebuilding.

Growing absenteeism in industry has forced companies in this export-oriented nation to take a hard look at factory and office design. Automakers Volvo and Saab, for example, felt obliged to replace assembly lines in some plants with autonomous groups, enabling considerable rebuilding.

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## Healthy Auto Industry Looks to Grow

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—Sweden's two thriving automotive industries, which weathered the international recession relatively unscathed, despite reduced profits, are gearing for major expansion in the years ahead.

Volvo, with estimated 1976 sales of 320,000 automobiles, confidently expects production of nearly 800,000 at decade's end, while Saab counts on annual production growth of about 10 per cent as new markets open up in Canada and West Germany.

Both firms are among the few truly independent automotive industries in Europe—Independent of both government control and dominant capital interests. Their remarkable success stories to date have resulted from an almost uncanny ability to foresee future marketing trends.

Three years ago, for instance, Volvo purchased the Dutch car firm DAF in a bid to add a small vehicle to its line. This autumn the transformed DAF is being introduced as the Volvo 343 with a completely redesigned body of safety cage construction along with durability features which have long proved Volvo's prime selling point on competitive world markets.

### Volvo 343

Volvo anticipates that the 343 being manufactured in the Netherlands eventually will be introduced in the United States, and counts on the turn car to more than compensate for the relative sales drop in its standard series. "The wave of the future belongs to smaller cars like the 343," a senior Volvo executive said.

During the first quarter of 1976 Volvo's increased sales in Europe compensated for a sharp decline in the United States, attributed to a consumer shift to larger and domestically produced vehicles. Preliminary West Europe sales figures showed rises of 20 per cent, with France, West Germany, Norway and Sweden proving the vanguard.

The sales picture was relatively the same at Saab, where preliminary statistics revealed sharp increases in Norway and Denmark along with most other European countries—offsetting a significant drop in the United States. During the first six months of this year American sales were only 4,380, compared with 6,547 in the corresponding period in 1975. The firm plans to sharpen its American marketing effort to counter heavy Detroit ad budgets.

In the distant future Saab is placing a certain focus upon development of its widely touted steam engine project, which some Swedish environmentalists charge is being deliberately stalled. It is known that Saab would need to invest an estimated 1.6 billion kroner if it chose to develop and place a steam-driven car into serial production by 1980.

"We have no present plans for such an investment," a Saab spokesman said.

Volvo is placing chips on the Steadic engine. To date it has made no significant investments in alternative engine technologies.

Saab still produces its traditional front-wheel-drive 96 series, first introduced in 1950. The car finds outlets mainly in Scandinavia and Britain but is

being slowly phased out of production as increased attention is paid to marketing of Volvo's Autolander series.

Sweden is Europe's most motorized nation, with 3.1 persons per passenger car, and its automotive industry answers for nearly 40 per cent of domestic registrations. (A prime reason for Saab's slow growth abroad has been heavy demand on home markets.)

Adding to the industry's basic domestic strength is the little known fact that Sweden is one of the world's most important truck and bus manufacturers. In addition to Saab's contribution as manufacturer of Volvo trucks, Volvo is No. 3 truck producer in Europe and Saab holds fifth place. Both firms are witnessing

rapidly expanding sales, especially in Eastern Europe by 1980 Volvo hopes to d

Volvo, accounting for 9 per cent of total Swedish exports, nation's largest company. Saab's largest ind undertaking in recent years group has gone multinational a big way with plants in Europe and South America as cooperative arrangements with vehicle manufacturers several nations.

Next February Volvo opens 100-million-dollar assembly in Yugoslavia, which is better known to the U.S. and competitive on the U.S. cost. The engines, as well as gear and bodies, will continue manufactured in Sweden.

## Paper Industry's New Problems

KARLSTAD (UPI)—Sweden's vital paper and pulp industry, which accounts for nearly 15 per cent of the country's exports, has been hard hit by the international recession.

But economists believe that Sweden's vast forests will be the long run, provide the key for continued Swedish prosperity as Western Europe climbs out of the economic doldrums.

Pulp production last year sank nearly 13 per cent, compared with the boom year of 1974, while mechanical pulp production declined by 33 per cent. Sweden is Europe's leading supplier of pulp.

The situation proved no better for paper last year, when production dropped by 18.7 per cent compared with the previous year. The sole exception was newsprint, where production rose by 8 per cent. This anomaly was explained by Mats Carlsson, president of the giant MoDo paper and pulp group, who said, "People still need newspapers to read the bad news."

The bad news for his industry resulted in considerable stockpiling along with a drop in consumption in the waste paper market. Latest available figures provided by the Swedish Pulp and Paper Association showed that total export value of pulp and paper and sawn timber last year was only 13 billion kroner, compared with 16 billion kroner in 1974. But the association also noted

that marketing conditions for pulp and paper seemed to improve during the first quarter of this year, a trend which accelerated in March when pulp deliveries increased by 14 per cent compared with the same month last year, and came to 335,000 tons. Exports of paper and board reached 300,000 tons in March, a 26 per cent increase. But compared with 1974, deliveries in March were about 10 per cent lower.

Pulp producers in Sweden have been running mills at reduced capacity during the first half of this year, but stocks of pulp at buyer mills have gradually decreased as Sweden approaches a balance between demand and production.

Since January, Swedish mills have been running at U.S. dollar and prices have remained unchanged. It is not believed the price freeze will continue as the world swings out of recession. Long-term forecasts, indeed, show that worldwide demand for paper and pulp products will prove to be beneficial for Sweden from now until the end of the decade—providing the country does not run out of wood.

Sweden has been astonished to learn that this California-size nation, with Western Europe's largest forests, faces a timber crisis. In the last 20 years, Swedish pulp mills almost tripled, but the country did not triple. In 1975, Swedish mills

experienced a sort of what when, for the first time, equalled growth, and in the year of 1974, the timber is supposed to be the red. A century, the Swedish coniferous forest is being planted a contract with Poland for Sweden's first long-term her import accord.

After discussions with Swedish government, the has decided to restrict timber consumption until the 1973-1974 base level, ending that future mill expansion within Sweden must be upon further acquisition of materials abroad.

Wood supplies in North America and the Soviet Union currently being utilized by fish mills. Looking further, industry leaders are warning of a possible timber shortage in South America. There is great planning quick-growing trees in Sweden to satisfy demand.

Another response to the crisis is Sweden's widely "whole tree" project, a search effort sponsored by the Royal College of Forestry. The idea behind the plan is to use stumps, roots and branches presently "perish" no apart from burning for scope. About 10 million stumps of potentially wood is thus abandoned.

# The world is our construction site.

Water tower in Landskrona, Sweden.

Hospital in Benghazi, Libya.

Driv Dock in Gdynia, Poland.

Part of Europavägen 4, Sweden.

The Kildau Hydroelectric Power Plant, Norway.

The Oland Bridge, Sweden.

Pampas de Majes, Peru.

Irrigation project Pampas de Majes, Peru.

The Forum Hotel in Warsaw, Poland.



Hotel in Leningrad, USSR.



Hospital in Nuva, Oman.

We are Europe's largest construction company with rapidly increasing worldwide engagements. Internationally we work mainly with technically advanced constructions, although we undertake all kinds of projects. Design/construct and turnkey contracts have become something of a speciality for us. Technical know-how of high standards is one reason for our success. A good and sound economy, which guarantees the fulfilment of all our engagements, is another. This is our consolidated balance sheet, December 31, 1975—in thousands of Swedish Kronor (1,000 Swedish Kronor = approximately £125.00 in June 1976).

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash in hand and bank balance	739,318
Receivables	1,596,133
Properties classed as current assets	1,490,707
	3,826,158
Fixed assets:	
Other receivables	251,562
Shares and participation certificates	251,960
Machinery and equipment	214,123
Properties classed as fixed assets	171,555
	889,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,715,358</b>

Liabilities and Equity Capital	
Current liabilities	1,151,038
Uncompleted contracts	
Billings from commencement of contracts	5,575,691
Expenditures from commencement of contracts	(4,789,745)
	785,946
Long-term liabilities	1,747,293
Special appropriations	780,413
Share capital + reserves	187,620
Net profit for the year	63,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,715,358</b>

**SKANSKA**  
CEMENTGUTTERET  
Fack, S-201 10 Malmö, Sweden.  
Telephone 04046-40-44 40 08.

*Jeff Smith*







## Over-the-Counter Market

Sls In				Bid				Sls In				Bid			
1000 Bid Asked Chgs				1000 Bid Asked Chgs				1000 Bid Asked Chgs				1000 Bid Asked Chgs			
PayCorp 20	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	TallyCorp	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 10	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Terminol 100	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 20	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 10	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 30	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 20	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 40	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 30	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 50	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 40	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 60	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 50	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 70	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 60	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 80	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 70	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 90	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 80	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 100	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 90	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 110	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 100	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 120	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 110	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 130	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 120	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 140	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 130	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 150	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 140	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 160	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 150	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 170	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 160	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 180	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 170	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 190	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 180	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 200	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 190	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 210	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 200	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 220	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 210	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 230	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 220	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 240	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 230	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 250	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 240	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 260	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 250	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 270	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 260	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 280	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 270	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 290	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 280	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 300	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 290	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 310	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 300	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 320	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 310	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 330	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 320	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 340	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 330	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 350	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 340	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 360	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 350	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 370	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 360	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 380	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 370	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 390	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 380	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 400	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 390	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 410	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 400	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 420	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 410	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 430	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 420	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 440	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 430	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 450	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 440	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 460	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 450	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 470	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 460	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 480	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 470	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 490	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 480	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 500	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 490	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 510	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 500	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 520	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 510	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 530	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 520	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 540	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 530	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 550	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 540	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 560	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 550	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 570	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 560	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 580	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 570	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 590	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 580	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 600	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 590	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 610	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 600	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 620	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 610	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 630	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 620	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 640	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 630	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 650	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 640	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 660	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 650	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 670	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 660	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 680	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 670	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 690	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 680	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 700	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 690	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 710	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 700	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 720	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 710	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 730	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 720	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 740	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 730	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 750	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 740	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 760	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 750	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 770	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 760	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 780	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 770	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 790	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 780	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 800	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Taylor 790	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Payroll 810	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100										

# New York Bond Sales

[illegible]

## Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

## Chicago Options Table

[illegible]

## American Stock Exchange

## Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

[illegible]

## Greek Lobster Boat Is Seized Off U.S.

**BOSTON, June 30 (AP)—**The Coast Guard seized the Greek fishing vessel *Atlantico* 2 7/10 miles east of Cape Cod yesterday on charges of taking lobster from the U.S. continental shelf.

The 213-foot ship and its 44 crew members were escorted to Boston Harbor. A Soviet vessel seized in March for a similar violation of Federal law was held until a \$110,000 fine was paid. American lobster was added in 1974 to a list of continental-shelf creatures protected under U.S. law.

## Company Reports

Rapid American Corp.		
First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue .....	\$18.70	\$17.70
Profits .....	2.60	2.60
Dividends .....	2.60	2.60
Indicates loss		
Shaw-Win Williams		
Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue .....	\$63.0	\$60.0
Profits .....	11.0	11.0
Share ..	2.00	2.00
Nine Months		
Revenue .....	\$63.4	\$60.0
Profits .....	8.9	12.0
Share ..	1.51	2.00

# PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

# Latin America Plan the Great Of Multination

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 26 (NYT)—The Latin American Economic System, an organization made up of 25 nations Central and South America and the Caribbean, has announced plans for the eventual establishment of Latin-owned multinational companies.

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Amersterdam	1.7370	4.48	106.765	57.80	52.897	6.8008	106.335
Brussels (c)	38.826	70.426	15.8923	8.3685	6.64747	14.484	71.87
Frankfurt	2.5745	4.9728	-	54.21	3.9168	94.83	128.28
London (c)	1.7733	-	4.5780	8.4123	1.518	5.8621	78.40
Paris (c)	1.5150	-	3.20	180.13	-	312.05	21.5473
Stockholm	1	4.7495	8.41873	194.103	-	-	100.507
Swedish	2.4870	4.4166	95.301	32.50	6.3217	90.84	53.58

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.1145; Swedish: Israeli sh. 7.82; Peseta: 69.91; Schilling: 18.43; Sw. krona: 4.466; Yen: 23 Belgian financial franc: 40.15; Canada: 30.973; Hong Kong: \$9.464.


(c) Commercial franc. (v) Units of 100. (z) Units of 1,000. (y)

**We maintain  
primary markets in Eurobonds  
and International Securities**

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**New Address:** Merrill Lynch House, 3 Newgate Street, London,  
**New Telephone:** 01-236 1030

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)  
 Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

**John Budd.**  
Messrs. has associated

Budd as director in Europe its commercial products division in Brussels. He has spent past two years in the United States on special assignment.

Amax International and Chemical has named William H. vice-president. He was formerly with the engineering and management division.

Morgan Guaranty Trust named Robert Lindsay as an executive vice-president and head of the personnel and security division starting Jan. 1.

ceeds Frederick Monckley, who is retiring. Mr. Lindsay currently heads the bank's offices in London and will be succeeded in that position by Robert Engel.

**Austria Cuts Bank Ra**  
VIENNA, June 20 (AP).—  
Austrian National Bank has  
the discount rate and the L.  
bank rate by

gram that sets priorities  
SELA activities and auth

the formations of committees  
define and elaborate projects.

The most important com-  
are to study a plan for

ed by earthquakes earlier  
year, and lay the groundwork  
multinationals that would  
duce high-protein food se  
ments, build low-cost ho

and provide the region with  
tailed information on agric-  
al needs and production.

WIESBADEN, West Ger. June 20 (Reuters).—The cost of living in West Germany rose 5 per cent in May compared with the same month last year.

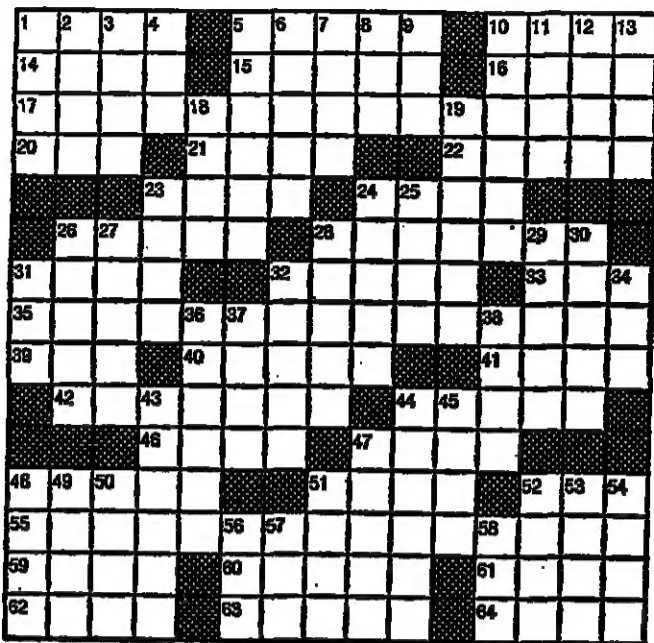
—the lowest increase rate in four years—the Federal Office of Statistics here reported. The month's rise was the first since May and June, 1972. April that year the index







<u>ACROSS</u>		<u>DOWN</u>	
1 Door or rock	47 Oath of old	23 City on the	Dnieper
5 Assuage	48 Florida town	24 Shoes wear	25 Soft: Prefix
10 Luck, in Ireland	51 Coconut fiber	26 Sneez sound	27 Lorelei's river,
14 Not dense	52 Recipe mess.	28 To Germans	29 Harsh
15 In action	55 Holmes	30 Isaac's son et al.	31 Lawyer: Abbr.
16 Helm position	56 Holmes	32 Diets	34 Sea eagle
17 Sherlock	57 Adventure scene	36 "— one,"	one for ..."
Holmes story	59 Kiln	37 Secular	38 Decree
20 British V.I.P.'s	60 Graded system	39 Experts	40 Comes up
21 Land of	61 Irish	41 Grape refuse	45 Holmes's creator
shamrocks	62 Picnic visitors	46 Portico	47 Holmes's creator
22 Turnips,	63 Subdues	48 Conjunction	50 "— we
in Aberdeen	64 Flimsy home	49 forget"	51 Stuff
23 Orson Welles		52 Ripped	53 Shortly
role		54 Intrigue	56 Follower
24 Become		57 Edible root	58 Sombroso
indistinct			
26 "Give me —"			
(call)			
28 1918 battlefield			
31 Back or ear			
32 Winter wear			
33 Compass point			
35 Holmes story			
39 French pronoun			
40 Dens			
41 Godless of			
Nord: myth			
42 Out —			
(vulnerable)			
44 Accumulate			
46 Fliers' medals:			



**Closing Prices June 18, 1976**

[illegible]

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Y**



**By Philippa Pullar, Simon & Schuster**  
**Illustrated 444 pp. \$12.95**

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

ALMOST everyone knows the Frank Harris of "My Life and Loves," the once covertly (and now openly) circulated scandal, in which the author, even more than Heron, revels in the details of his Heronlean, feats of sexual prowess.

I remember reading a smuggled copy some 40 years ago, and wondering even then if such super-human delights as he described in ardent detail had actually been experienced. It turns out, according to Phillips, Fuller's exceedingly knowledgeable biography, that Harris, a minor but not a negligible figure in modern literature, did indeed, in his declining years when he was impotent and in need of money and drew liberally on his imagination and abundant fantasies. The improbability of "My Life and Loves," highly fiction though it was, notwithstanding, is that Harris deserved reputation as little more than a merchant of sex.

There was indeed much more to Baris than this. In London in the last 20 years of the 19th century, he was an imaginative editor who helped start the career of a young and gifted writer, Bernard Shaw, on music and John Addington Symonds on art and letters. He wrote some excellent short stories, including "Montes the Masterd" that are still worth reading. And he did a novel, "The Road," which is a mixture of the best of the two.

Written in 1908, "The Bomb" is the story of the Chicago anarchists who were found guilty of inciting the Haymarket Riot of 1886. It is by all odds a remarkable book, not only for its fidelity to fact but also for the sympathy for the cause of the anarchists. I am not a historian, have concluded that they were not guilty of the crime

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

M	A	S	C	L	A	M	A	S	E	L	A	N
O	L	P	E	O	V	E	R	T	M	I	N	D
P	E	E	L	M	S	M	E	R	I	Z	E	S
S	E	L	L	E	R	S	E	P	A	R	A	T
L	A	M	A	S	D	I	V	A				
U	N	B	R	I	D	L	E	N	E	T	H	E
R	E	O	L	E	R	S		E	Y	R	E	
A	M	U	R	S	E	R	U	M	S	P	I	N
L	E	N	A		K	O	R	E	A	N	E	T
S	A	D	D	E	R	R	E	D	C	R	O	S
I	D	O	L		R	A	M	I	T			
S	T	E	A	D	E	S		L	E	V	I	T

for which they were even finding that Harris made dramatic yet artistically correct novel.

Virtually everyone who Harris conceded that he nasty side. He was a eager for appreciation at incapable of enduring loyals (or himself), shyness of masters and often exaggerator. Mrs. Follen that her protagonist model of virtue and that he was actually a vulgar scoundrel. But his interest nevertheless, for Harris is good material.

When Carson Willis was a boy, he was a fan of the Wild West. He was in the underdog and the finally censured, he had a real knowledge and affection for the strange, hard, bones of the day, as Miss Fuller put it. He was literary bones and his and Harris was the odd out. He was, for example, the first to seek out Shakti from his plays, believing it hard had been psychologies biographical in their creation. "Characters of Hamlet, and heath. Although these things take a different turn, Shakespeare, Harris was a fan of his time in actual things to an author from work."

**By Robert J.**

When you think of combinations, what generally comes to mind is a brilliant sacrifice smashing home a mating attack or an ingenious series of tactical shots culminating in a gain of material. Most players do not think of the possibility of using combinations to bring about decisive positional advantage.

I suppose these players believe that, if they are going to put in the kind of demanding, precise calculation involved in combinations, they want to be rewarded by gross and obvious result. That's very natural, but it is also bound to lead to their missing some golden oppor-

Consider the fine performance of Grandmaster Lebovitz Kavalek of the Washington Plumbers against Arnold Denker, a former United States champion, of the Miami Capablanca in the National Chess League. Kavalek won the game with a combination that technically lost material (he emerged with rook and pawn, a shade less than Denker's two knights), but the positional advantage of an outside passed pawn

A Colorless Move  
Denker's 3 P-K4 was un-  
ambitious and colorless in  
meeting the King's Indian De-  
fense and his 7 P-Q1 failed  
to deter 7 ... P-K4, since,  
after 8 PxP, PxP, he could  
not go through with 9 Bxf7,  
B-Q3, P-K5, gaining  
Black a piece.

Saddling Black with dou-  
bled QP's by 10 R-N4, PxR  
did give Denker some small  
chance to 'turn the position  
in his favor eventually, but  
the trouble was that Kavaletk  
got the bishop pair and rapid  
development by 12 ... N-B5;  
13 R-N4 PxR, Kavaletk re-  
members Denker's last long-  
range minor piece while si-  
multaneously opening the di-  
agonal of the black K3.

Kavaletk did not need pas-  
sive defense by 14 ... B-Q2,  
since he had at his disposal



DECKERSWHITE  
Position after 20 N-06  
sharp tactical complication  
beginning with the counter-  
tack 14... R-N11 Der  
probably should have tak-  
the position by 15 OR-N1  
he yearned to see the se-  
to 15 OXP.

He would have difficulty coping with the passed Q, supported by the bishop's journey. To after 17: QxQ, BxQ, 18: Qf3, Bxf3, but, forgoing the taken a 2-0 20 N-Q5 would enable a trial and has to come out with a sh into the edge in material.

However, the transac heaf went 20: ... RxQ, 21: N-Q4, B after the in- 22: Rxf3 created an end

...transacable ...

knight because of the p-  
wings. Kavelek quickly es-  
timated a pair of rooks with  
R-Rc8; 26 R-KxR and e-  
tured a white pawn with  
...Nf7. RNPc7 in return for  
the knight. The advance  
was followed by 28 NRPc5.  
Therefore, the advance  
the QP led to a com-  
plete-up of the white king  
with 45... R-B7 and Ka-  
lek went to work on  
... P-and ... P-R4. Dents  
50 P-R4 led to the loss o-  
f pawn, but 50 K-B3, R-R7, w-  
down by 51... R-K5. Kavelek  
have been no time.  
Dents could not play  
... N/K2-R3 without dropping  
knight through zugzwang,  
nor 55... K-R4, but his  
... N/K2-R3 lost a piece to  
... N/N7 and he resigned.

shooting  
AP.  
A woman  
to the  
Orange  
water for  
for their  
been bear-  
the team to  
Lenny  
in there

Fri

SOME  
MAYBE  
NOTHING  
WAS  
DOING  
ANYTHING  
TO  
THE  
FIGHT

## King's 'Indian Defense'

White Dealer	Black Karickhoff	White Dealer	Black Karickhoff	White Dealer	Black Karickhoff
1 P-Q4	N-K33	20 N-Q6	R-K5	39 P-Q3	P-K4
2 N-K33	P-KN3	21 N-K5	B-K5	40 K-R3	R-Q1
3 P-K3	P-Q2	22 R-K5	K-R31	41 N-K3	P-K5
4 Q-Q3	O-O	23 R-K1	B-B3	42 N-K3	P-K5
5 O-O	N-B3	24 P-K7	P-K7	43 N-K3	P-K1
6 Q-K2	N-K2	25 P-Q3	R-Rch	44 K-R3	R-B1
7 R-Q1	P-B3	26 N-Q6	R-Rch	45 N-K3	P-K1
8 P-B3	P-K2	27 N-Q6	R-R5	46 N-K3	P-K1
9 N-B5	P-B5	28 N-N7	R-R5	47 N-K3	P-K1
10 B-N	P-N8	29 N-N7	N5	48 P-N4	K-N4
11 P-K4	N-B4	30 K-Q2	R-Rch	49 K-N3	P-K5
12 B-N	N-B5	31 K-N3	R-Rch	50 P-N4	P-K5
13 B-N	P-B3	32 K-N3	R-Rch	51 P-N4	P-K5
14 Q-B4	R-N1	33 N-N7	P-Q4	52 K-N3	P-K5
15 Q-NP	P-R4	34 K-K3	R-N7	53 K-K3	K-N4
16 Q-NP	K-R3	35 N-O2	P-R5	54 K-K3	K-N4
17 Q-NP	K-R3	36 P-R7	R-R7	55 K-K3	K-N4
18 N-K7ch	O-Q1	37 N-N4	R-B5	56 N-N4	R-B5



## Mahaffey Has Lead Two in U.S. Open

ATL. Ga., June 26 (AP).—Joe Mahaffey lost four of a once-commanding lead with a gritty 62, still a two-shot advantage after the storm-delayed round of the United States Open golf championship.

After an embittered and smoldering playoff loser in local championship last year, Mahaffey was delayed almost two hours by rain and posted a 3 under par on the soggy Atlanta Athletic course just before dark.

pro Jerry Pate, who led a four-stroke swing leader with an eagle 3, to second place with a consecutive 69 that put him the only other score after three rounds. He had his eagle on the 13th hole, Mahaffey being a double-bogey 6.

berger, who once closed a two strokes of the winning Mahaffey, but one after on the 13th hole, and had to settle for him in third at 210, and three strokes back. Mahaffey was next with 211 and issued a warning.

very good position, I'm very well. I'm very confident. And I like the golf course.

**END-ROUND LEADERS**

1st	Joe Mahaffey	70-69-68-307
2nd	Jerry Pate	71-69-69-309
3rd	Tom Watson	70-71-71-312
4th	Jack Nicklaus	71-69-71-311
5th	Arnold Palmer	71-72-71-312
6th	Hubert Green	71-72-71-312
7th	Tommy Watson	71-72-71-312
8th	Jack Nicklaus	71-72-71-312
9th	Arnold Palmer	71-72-71-312
10th	Hubert Green	71-72-71-312
11th	Tommy Watson	71-72-71-312
12th	Jack Nicklaus	71-72-71-312
13th	Arnold Palmer	71-72-71-312
14th	Hubert Green	71-72-71-312
15th	Tommy Watson	71-72-71-312
16th	Jack Nicklaus	71-72-71-312
17th	Arnold Palmer	71-72-71-312
18th	Hubert Green	71-72-71-312
19th	Tommy Watson	71-72-71-312
20th	Jack Nicklaus	71-72-71-312

## Nastase and Connors Practice Clowning in a Wet Final

NOTHAM, England, June 26 (AP).—The Wimbledon tennis tournament, which starts tomorrow, was a comedy of errors and a bit of clowning and all was over in a matter of hours. The first round of the tournament was called off after a rainstorm.

Connors, the defending champion, was seeded No. 2. He was the only player to play in the first round. He was the only player to play in the first round. He was the only player to play in the first round.

## Czechoslovaks Win on Penalties

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in U.S. Shooting

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## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Team	Score
Atlanta Braves	5-0
Boston Red Sox	4-3
Chicago White Sox	3-2
Cleveland Indians	2-1
Los Angeles Angels	1-0
Minnesota Twins	0-1
New York Yankees	0-1
Pittsburgh Pirates	0-1
San Francisco Giants	0-1
St. Louis Cardinals	0-1
Texas Rangers	0-1
Washington Nationals	0-1
Philadelphia Phillies	0-1
San Diego Padres	0-1
Seattle Mariners	0-1
San Francisco Giants	0-1
St. Louis Cardinals	0-1
Texas Rangers	0-1
Washington Nationals	0-1
Philadelphia Phillies	0-1
San Diego Padres	0-1
Seattle Mariners	0-1



DEFACING HIS GAME—Arnold Palmer reacts to missing birdie putt on third hole of third round in U.S. Open.

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## Confusion Continues; A's Owner to Sue Today

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT).—Joe Rudi, at least, was happy even if everybody else in baseball was up in arms yesterday. The World Series hero of the Oakland A's, still unsigned and apparently uninterested, watched the great controversy gathering around him and said in Oakland: "My family is all here, we have a home here, I'm happy to stay here."

But Rudi's fingers—his team-mate on either the A's or the Boston Red Sox—depended on lawsuits that will be filed tomorrow—shrugged and said: "Some of my belongings are headed for Boston, I'm wearing Mike Torrey's shorts, Sal Bando's shirt and Glenn Abbott's glove."

The two star players, sold last week for \$1 million apiece and then unsold by order of commissioner Bowie Kuhn, stood at the center of the storm sweeping across baseball. Hours after Kuhn's historic order Friday to void the sales, they stood in the batting cage at Oakland Stadium along with the rest of the A's, then were told by owner Charles O. Finley to leave the field and the locker room. Finally, they went home to await developments in the dispute, which included these:

• Finley, a longtime critic of Kuhn, ordered his lawyers to file suit tomorrow in federal court in San Francisco. He will charge the commissioner with restraint of trade and will ask for an injunction to block Kuhn's order, which nullified Finley's sale of Rudi and Fingers to the Red Sox and of Vida Blue to the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million.

At New York, the lawyer for Finley said today he was filing a lawsuit against Kuhn and his office, asking for damages in "the neighborhood of \$10 million," plus the injunction, the Associated Press reported.

(NHL) Papiano, speaking by telephone from Los Angeles, said the complaint would be filed "tomorrow but more likely on Tuesday." There would be several causes of action, Papiano said—"at least five."

• The owner of the Red Sox, Thomas Yawkey, said: "I don't know what the hell the commissioner is basing his ruling on." But Yawkey, whose team won the American League pennant last year, added: "But I will sue nobody. I hate lawsuits. There are too many lawsuits in sports already. I don't want to add to them, and I think the public has had enough, too."

• The Yankees, now leading the American League's East and pursuing their first pennant in 12 years, made no official reply to the commissioner. They said they would hold a news conference in the next day or two to explain their position. Kuhn indicated that he expected them to join in the litigation against his decision.

• Kuhn, denying he had been motivated by animosity, replied: "The commissioner is left with the lonely job of deciding integrity and confidence. I have to weigh public opinion. I've been commissioner for eight years, and I have to use my judgment. That's my job."

• The manager of the Oakland team, Chuck Tanner, filed a protest with the league against the California Angels and Texas Rangers in an apparent move to

crowd the commissioner. He questioned the status of Joe Rudi, an unsigned player who was sold by the Angels to the Rangers last week and said: "If Rudi, Fingers and Blue still belong to us, then Lahoud still belongs to the Angels and that means they have 26 players—one over the limit."

The storm in baseball, as in other professional sports, has been building since Caliph Hunt-er approached last Tuesday, midnight, Finley sold his three stars rather than face the prospect of losing them outright at the end of the season. But in the next three days, Kuhn "froze" the sale, held a hearing on its impact on baseball and finally reversed it, saying "the best interest of baseball" were at stake.

When Rudi and Fingers "returned" to the A's Friday night, "there was a lot of handshaking," according to Finley. Then the two players in "limbo" were told to leave the field and Finley's lawyer, Neal Papiano, explained: "What if the A's play Rudi and he breaks a leg, and then the courts rule that Rudi belongs to Boston? What is to determine who will compensate Boston for the loss of Rudi?"

But Finley relented yesterday and said he would allow the players to put on Oakland uniforms and continue the workouts, though they would not be put into games. Blue declined to comment, and Rudi said: "Just forget everything I've said all week. It's all over."

E.J. Barasz, vice-president and general manager of the San Diego Padres, called Kuhn's action a "courageous move."

St. Louis Cardinals president August Busch Jr., however, attacked the landmark ruling.

"If I were Mr. Finley, I'd be up in arms and I think I'd probably go to court," Busch said. "It's his money. It's pretty tough for any commissioner to be able to rule on what the owner of a baseball club can do and can't do."

## Most Team Officials Not in Deal Agree With the Commissioner

NEW YORK, June 26 (UPI).—Baseball management officials not involved in the sales of the high-priced Oakland A's players generally were supportive of commissioner Bowie Kuhn's move to overturn the deals.

A Milwaukee Brewers executive said the controversial decision would prevent rich clubs from being able to "buy a pennant."

"I agree wholeheartedly with what the commissioner is attempting to do," said Jim Baumer. "I don't know if it's over yet, though, or what the final outcome will be. But I'm all for it."

Dodger president and owner Walter O'Malley, long-time spokesman for National League owners, said that Kuhn's decision was "probably right."

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At Philadelphia, relief pitcher Ron Reed stayed a sixth-inning rally and the Phillies went on to defeat Cincinnati, 6-1. Reed came on with none out after the Reds, trailing 4-1, loaded the bases on Jim Kaat, who won his seventh game. Reed struck out Tony Perez and Johnny Bench, then got pinch-hitter Ken Griffey on a fly to left to end the rally.

The Phillies used singles by Dave Cash, Mike Schmidt and Greg Luzinski to take a 1-0 lead on starter and loser Don Gullett, 6-3, in the first inning. Kaat scored a key single that tied the game. Three more runs in the second, Garry Maddox doubled and scored on Bob Boone's single. Kaat, taking a bump, hit a single past third and both runners moved up as Pete Rose threw wildly past first base. Cash walked to load the bases and Larry Brown singled to score Boone. Kaat scored as Schmidt grounded into a double play.

At Montreal, Pete Mankani's three-run homer highlighted a five-run sixth inning as the Expos defeated Los Angeles, 5-4. The Expos were down, 3-0, when Jim Little led off the sixth with a single. Pat Scanlon's single and another hit by Mike Jorgensen narrowed the lead to 3-1. Scanlon scored on Tim Lincecum's sacrifice fly. Barry Foote singled and Mankani connected for his fifth home run, into the leftfield bleachers.

At Pittsburgh, a five-run eighth inning, paced by Andy Rodriguez's two-run single and two innings of shutout relief pitching by Ken Forsch gave Houston a 9-4 victory.

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## Yankees Finish Road Trip Without Loss

CHICAGO, June 26 (UPI).—Thurman Munson's two-run single highlighted a five-run third inning and Sparky Lyle turned in a strong relief performance today as the New York Yankees scored their sixth consecutive victory, 6-3, over the Chicago White Sox, who have now lost 10 straight. The victory completed a six-game road sweep for the Yankees, their first since 1960. Their road record is now 22-5.

Duck Ellis, 7-4, extended his winning streak to three games. He gave up a two-run homer to Jack Borshner in the seventh

inning and a run-scoring double to Pat Kelly in the eighth before yielding to Lyle, who appeared in his sixth straight game and received credit for his 12th save. Mickey Rivera's single scored Fran Healy with the first of five Yankees runs off Ken Brett in the third inning. Healy had singled and moved to third on Fred Stanley's single. Roy White walked to load the bases. Munson hit a two-run single and when Brett cut off the throw from left fielder Jorge Orta and threw wildly attempting to get White at third, White scored. Chris Chambliss singled in the final out of the inning. While hit a sacrifice fly in the seventh to round out the Yankees' scoring.

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Tigers 7, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Jason Thompson drove in four runs

Angels 4, Red Sox 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan struck out a season-high 15 and rookie Bob Jones hit the first two homers of his major league career to lead the Angels to a 5-3 victory over Boston. Ryan, who reached double figures in strikeouts for the 75th time, scattered six hits and four walks in raising his record to 6-7. Ryan struck out every batter in the Boston lineup except Denny Doyle.

Orioles 3, Rangers 4

At Arlington, Texas, Lee May and Andres Mora belted back-to-back home runs in the seventh inning to propel Baltimore to an 8-4 victory over the Rangers. Heading into the inning trailing 2-7, Baltimore took the lead when May clouted his 13th home run after a single by Al Bumbry. Mora followed with his fourth homer.

Twins 6, Tigers 4

At Bloomington, Minn., rookie pitcher Tom Seaver and reliever Bill Campbell combined to pitch the Twins to a 6-4 triumph over Detroit despite a three-run homer by Tigers' rookie Jason Thompson.

A's 7, Brewers 4

At Oakland, Calif., the A's made a four-run fifth inning stand up to defeat Milwaukee, 7-4, despite three hits by a streaking Hank Aaron. Aaron hit his 75th career home run—his fourth in the last six games—along with a double

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At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan struck out a season-high 15 and rookie Bob Jones hit the first two homers of his major league career to lead the Angels to a 5-3 victory over Boston. Ryan, who reached double figures in strikeouts for the 75th time, scattered six hits and four walks in raising his record to 6-7. Ryan struck out every batter in the Boston lineup except Denny Doyle.

Orioles 3, Rangers 4

At Arlington, Texas, Lee May and Andres Mora belted back-to-back home runs in the seventh inning to propel Baltimore to an 8-4 victory over the Rangers. Heading into the inning trailing 2-7, Baltimore took the lead when May clouted his 13th home run after a single by Al Bumbry. Mora followed with his fourth homer.

Twins 6, Tigers 4



